SEE
FOLLOWING
NOTE

PARTS OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

ARE OF POOR REPRODUCTIVE QUALITY

CERTAINES PARTIES DU DOCUMENT ORIGINAL

SONT DE PIÈTRE QUALITÉ DE REPRODUCTION

Government of the Northwest Territories
1988 Annual Report

Coppermine – Ida Kapakatoak and daughter Monica with sealskin tapestry

Cover
Iceberg at Lancaster Sound

**People of the Northwest Territories
and all Canadians:**

*It is with pleasure that we present the 1988 Annual Report
of the Government of the Northwest Territories*

*The report covers the activities of all our government
departments and agencies, the Legislative Assembly and the Judiciary.*

*This year we have also chosen to pictorially feature
the economic diversity and potential of the Northwest Territories:
including traditional land-based activity and areas of development and future growth,
especially where Northern people are utilizing our Northern resources.*

Dennis Patterson
The Hon. Dennis Patterson

Titus Allooloo
The Hon. Titus Allooloo

Michael Ballantyne
The Hon. Michael Ballantyne

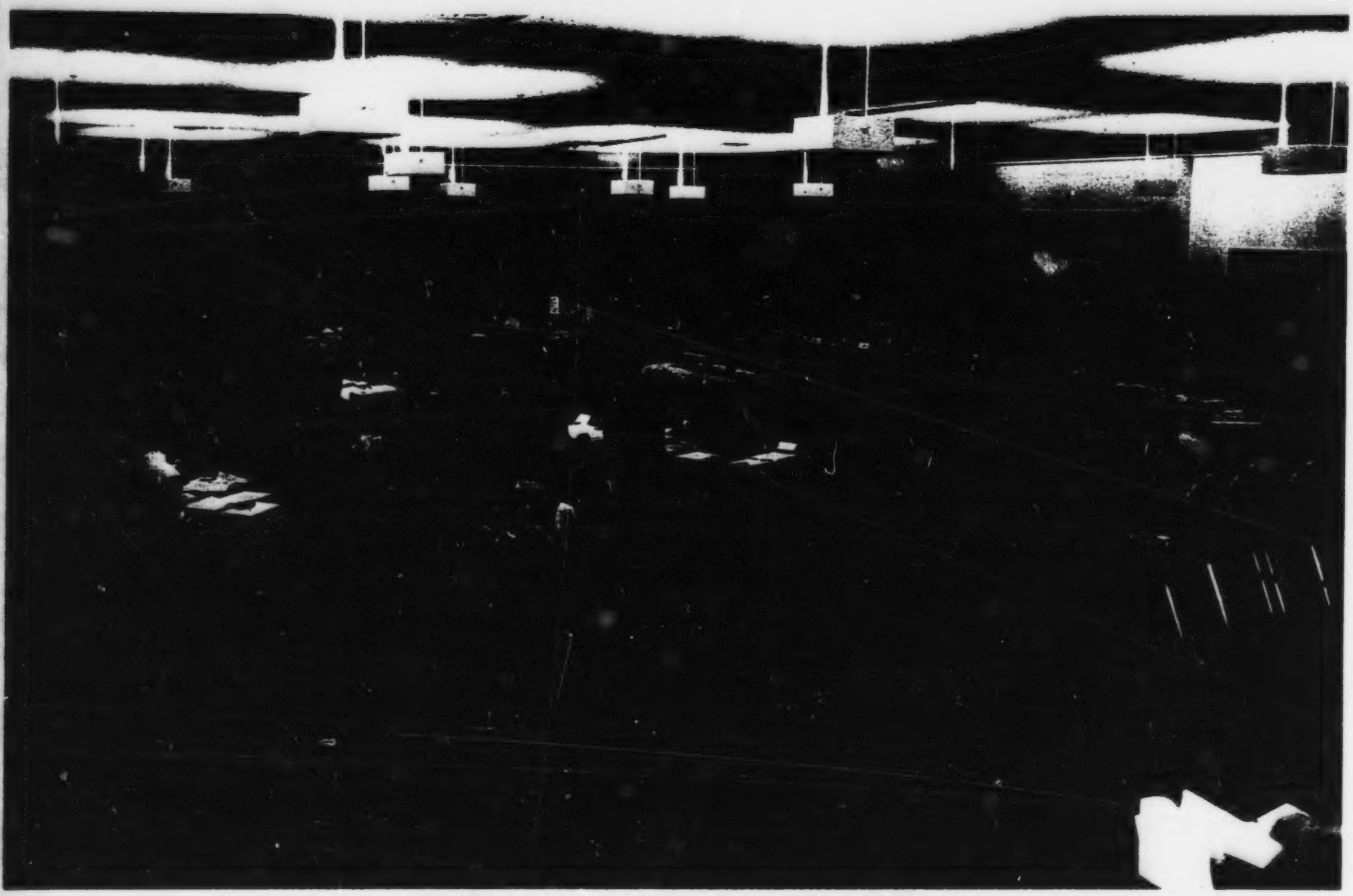
Tom Butters
The Hon. Tom Butters

Nellie Cournoyea
The Hon. Nellie Cournoyea

Stephen Kakfwi
The Hon. Stephen Kakfwi

Jeannie Marie-Jewell
The Hon. Jeannie Marie-Jewell

Gordon Wray
The Hon. Gordon Wray



The Third Session of the Eleventh Legislative Assembly.

Contents

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL 1

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 4
  Government Leader 5
  Department of the Executive 6
  Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat 8
  Intergovernmental Affairs 9
  Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat 10
  Devolution 13
  Audit Bureau 13
  Equal Employment Directorate 14
  Women's Secretariat 15
  Priorities and Planning Secretariat 16
  Bureau of Statistics 16

DEPARTMENTS 18
  Education 19
  Municipal and Community Affairs 26
  Economic Development and Tourism 34
  Social Services 41
  Personnel 45
  Culture and Communications 47
  Renewable Resources 54
  Justice 62
  Finance 68
  Financial Management Secretariat 70
  Financial Statements 71
  Health 83
  Public Works and Highways 89
  Government Services 96

REGIONS 100
  Fort Smith Region 101
  Inuvik Region 102
  Kitikmeot Region 103
  Keewatin Region 106
  Baffin Region 107

BOARDS AND AGENCIES 110
  Northwest Territories Housing Corporation 111
  Workers' Compensation Board 112
  Public Utilities Board 113
  Highway Transport Board 113

THE COURTS 114

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY 118

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER 124

Published by the
Department of Culture and Communications
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, 1989

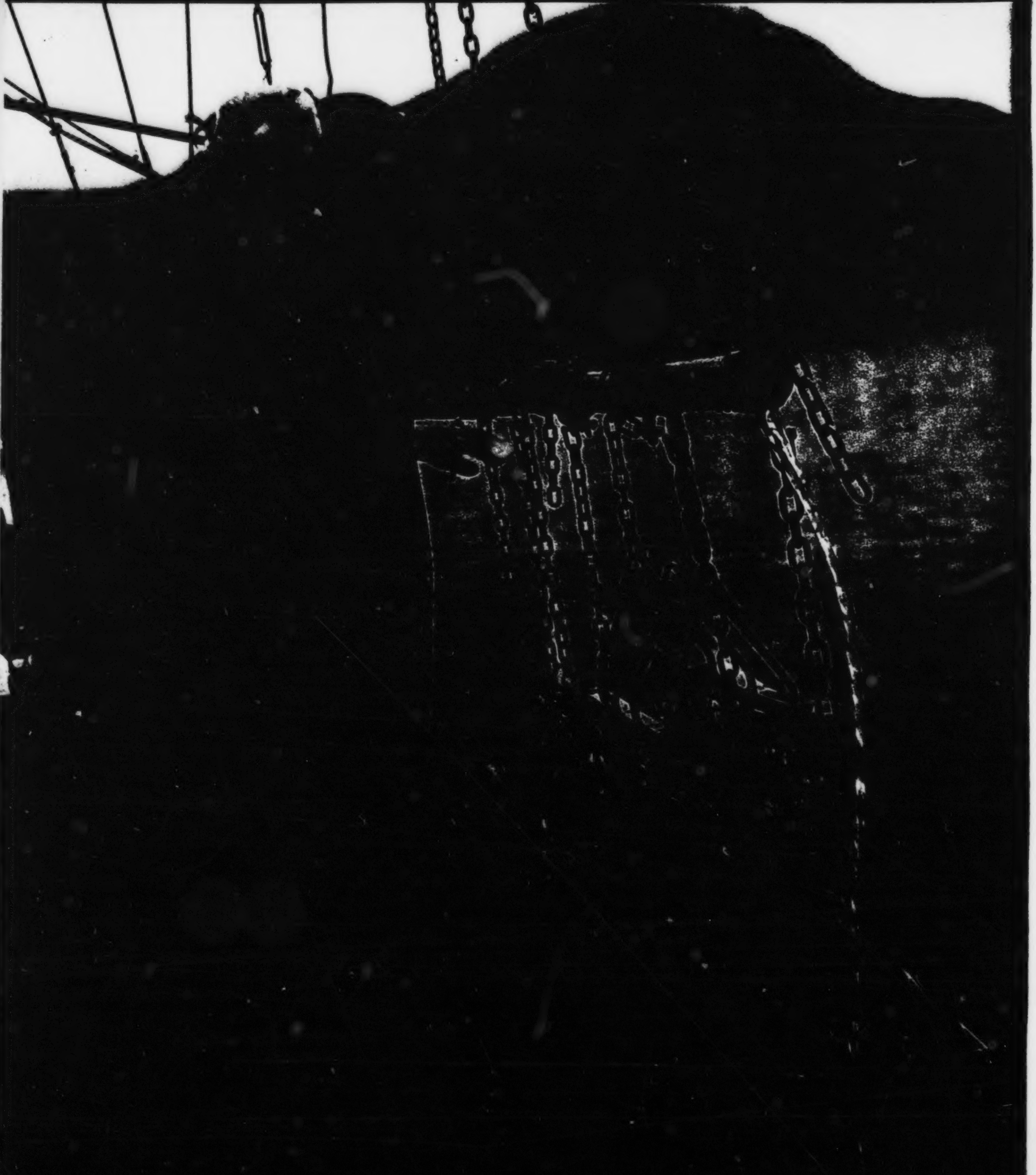
Editor:	Ross M. Harvey
Photo Editor:	Tessa Macintosh
Art Director:	John Allerston
Lithography:	L.G.M. Graphics

Photo Credits:
Andy Abraham: p 11 (2). Mike Beedell: front cover. Sharon Buness: p 109 (4), p 127 (2). Thomas B. Davis: p 116 (2). Bob Decker: p 58 (2). Donna Dupuis: p 15. Fran Hurcomb: p 29 (2)(4), p 58 (3), p 97 (3). Joanne Irons: p 39 (2). Robert Johnstone: p 104 (1). Terry Jorden: p 50 (4). Allice Legat: p 54. Kevin Lewis: p 7 (1), p 127 (3)(4). Tessa Macintosh: inside front cover, inside back cover, p 2, p 6, p 7 (2), p 11 (1)(3), p 12, p 14, p 18, p 19, p 20, p 21, p 22 (1)(2)(3), p 23 (1)(2)(3)(4), p 28 (1)(2)(3), p 29 (1), p 36 (1)(2)(3), p 37 (1)(2)(3)(4), p 39 (3)(4), p 41, p 43 (1)(3), p 46, p 50 (2), p 51 (2)(3), p 59 (1)(2)(3), p 62, p 64, (1)(2), p 68, p 85 (1)(2)(3), p 87, p 89, p 91 (1)(2)(3), p 94 (1)(2)(3), p 97 (1)(2), p 104 (2)(3), p 105 (2)(3)(4), p 108 (1)(2)(3), p 109 (2), p 110, p 112 (1)(2), p 115, p 117 (2)(3), p 118, p 120 (1)(2)(3), p 121 (1)(2)(3), p 124. Carol Milligan p 50 (3). Chris O'Brien: back cover, p 58 (1). Heather Myers: p 33, p 39 (1), p 43 (2), p 109 (3). John Poirier: p 51 (4). Bruce Sekulich: p 5, p 7 (3), p 51 (1), p 64 (3), p 83, p 100, p 105 (1), p 116 (4). Lee Selleck: p 8, p 47. Larry Simpson: p 4. Wayne Spencer: p 109 (1). John Stephenson: p 114. Erik Watt: p 11 (4). Tony Whitford: p 127 (1).

ISSN 0384-2479

Northwest Territories Culture & Communications
Hon. Titus Allooloo, Minister

Executive Council



Government Leader

During the past year the Northwest Territories has seen significant progress in the areas of political development, devolution and resolution of aboriginal land claims, matters which my cabinet colleagues and I pursued at a vigorous pace following release of the Directions for the 90s paper in February.

That document set out a framework made up of five parallel and equal elements of economic and political development, tied together by the underlying themes of participation, development and self-reliance. Its release was followed by a number of key planning sessions designed to sharpen cabinet's perspective on a number of tough issues facing the Territories today and on developing strategies to ensure smooth devolution of major federal programs to Territorial control.

At the same time, attention was paid to our first political priority — the advancement of aboriginal land claims — as the opportunity existed with both the Dene/Metis and Tungavik Federation claims to make substantial progress within the current year.

The Dene/Metis signed their Agreement in Principle with Prime Minister Mulroney, on behalf of the Government of Canada, in September. While modest in the short term, resource royalties that will be made available under the claim for the Dene/Metis will grow in the future. Security of land tenure to 70,000 square miles of land will under-pin the traditional economy.

On September 6th, another major objective of our government was achieved with the signing of a Northern Energy Accord between the Territorial government and the Government of Canada. The accord, now in the negotiating stage, will result in a stable and more predictable development environment controlled by Northerners.

Earlier in the year, Federal health care programs and the Northern Canada Power Commission were transferred to the Territories. This devolution of federal programs, and the signing of the Northern Energy Accord, augers well for the North. Constitutionally, they signify fundamental steps towards provincial status and serve to underline our case to become equal partners in Confederation — a process that will be helped as well by the Prime Minister who announced he would develop guide-lines for our participation at First Ministers' Conferences and major federal-provincial meetings.

I view this as an important step, particularly as it relates to our continuing efforts to eliminate negative aspects of the Meech Lake Accord, particularly in respect to the formation of new Canadian provinces.

In this respect, I met with all First Ministers during the past year to review common political and economic issues and to enlist their support in allowing for our greater participation at First Minister's Conferences on the Constitution and northern representation at provincial hearings on the Meech Lake Accord.

Despite rather rapid progress made on all fronts, there are still many major issues and challenges to face as the Northwest Territories moves into the 1990s. These challenges include the task of rationalizing public government within the NWT, resolution of major social issues confronting northern residents and development of a strong and viable, northern economy.

Government Leader Dennis Patterson at the signing of the Dene/Metis Land Claims Agreement-in-Principle at Rae.

These elements are inter-twined and it is my belief that solving the important issues surrounding the question of community and territorial leadership and the shape of public government in the North will create a much better political climate for dealing with social issues, economic investment and development opportunities.

To assist in the process, Cabinet tabled a discussion paper on Political and Constitutional Development during the Fall session of the Legislature. The discussion paper speaks about the complex nature of government in the North. It notes that there are great numbers of committees and boards in our communities, regions and at the Territorial level. It states our concern that with so many people involved in decision-making, the basic authority of government and the legislature is being weakened by being spread too thin. Finally, it lists a number of choices on political and constitutional development that both myself and cabinet would like to have discussed by the public and the Assembly.

Following this discussion, it is our plan to develop recommendations designed to streamline and improve public government in the Territories.

The process, difficult as it may be, is necessary in order to create a much-improved political climate for economic investment and development opportunities. It will also provide northern people with a greater degree of self-confidence in their ability to exercise the kind of strong community leadership required to tackle the serious social problems afflicting the NWT today.

Dennis Patterson

The Honourable Dennis Patterson

Scallop fishing was tested near Pangnirtung.

Department of the Executive

The Department of the Executive provides support and advice to the Executive Council and government departments through a variety of agencies, including the: Executive Council Secretariat; Priorities and Planning Secretariat; Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat; Women's Secretariat, Audit Bureau; Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat; Devolution Office; Bureau of Statistics; and the Federal/Provincial and Intergovernmental Affairs Office in Ottawa.

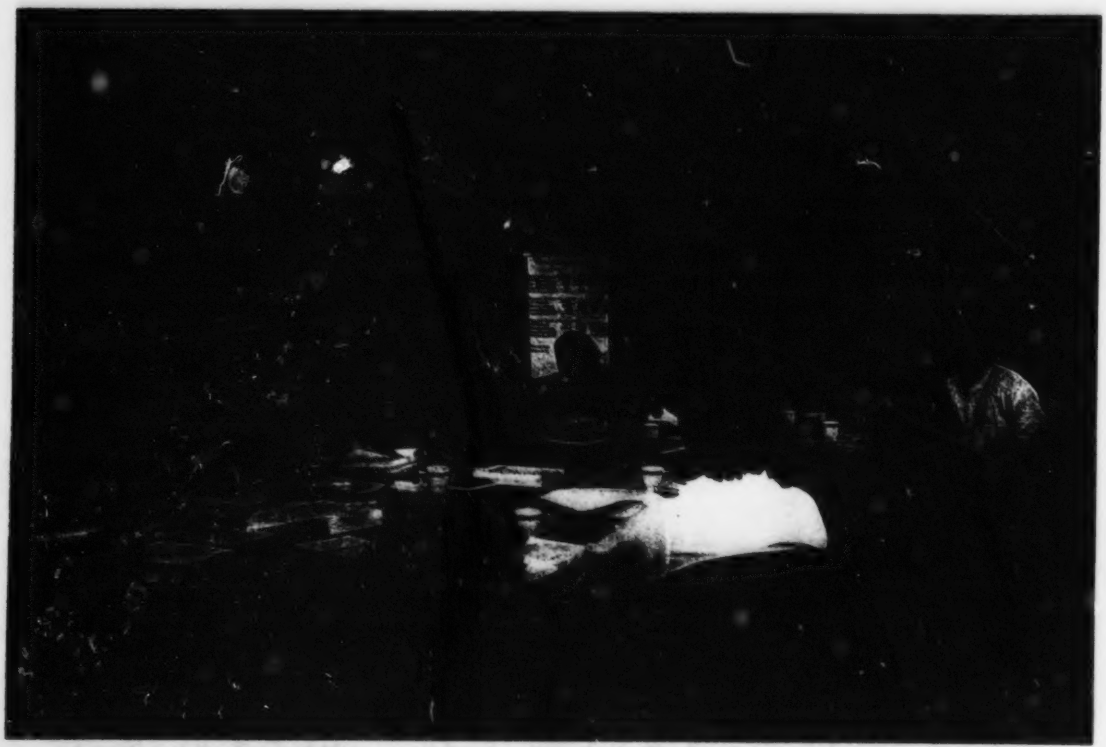
Regional directors provide coordination of government activity in each region of the Northwest Territories. There are also executive staff who report to regional directors in the major communities.

In February, the Government Leader released the paper, "Direction for the 1990s," which details the government's path for the next few years. A second Executive Council strategy session was held in June to fine-tune and priorize some components of the government's long-term agenda.

With the closure of the Pine Point Mine on September 1, 1988, the Government of the Northwest Territories and Pine Point Mines Ltd. reached an agreement in principle for the orderly closure of the town of Pine Point.

Robert (Bob) Pilot, deputy minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, retired after 35 years of combined federal and territorial service. He was replaced by George Braden who now heads up the Ottawa office. Mr. Braden was deputy minister of Economic Development and Tourism and Commissioner of the highly acclaimed NWT Pavilion at Expo 86.

The Department of the Executive has made good progress in the development and execution of its native employment plan, particularly in the regional offices. Since the plan's start in 1985, the number of native employees in the Department of the Executive has increased overall by 5%, to 36% of employees. The main goal in the department's plan will be training and development of native employees so they are able to enter higher positions in government.



A meeting of the Financial Management Board in Yellowknife. The Board, composed of all members of the Executive Council, is chaired by Minister of Finance Michael Ballantyne.

1. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat

For Minister Stephen Kakfwi and Associate Minister Titus Allooloo, 1988 was a year of much progress in the fields of aboriginal rights and constitutional development in the Northwest Territories.

On September 5, at Fort Rae, the Dene-Metis and the federal government signed an agreement in principle (AIP) on the Dene-Metis land claim. Minister Kakfwi was a signatory, along with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Government Leader Dennis Patterson, Dene Nation President Bill Erasmus, Metis Association President Mike Paulette and Mr. Kakfwi's federal counterpart, Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Bill McKnight.

The claims settlement will provide 70,000 square miles of land and $500 million to the Dene-Metis. Renewable resource harvesting and management participation rights are also included in the deal.

Minister Kakfwi participated in meetings between the Dene-Metis leadership and the federal Minister of Indian Affairs leading up to the AIP. He also attended Dene-Metis leadership meetings, and the annual assemblies of the Dene Nation and the Metis Association held in Hay River, July 4 - 10.

Mr. Kakfwi ensured that his Government of the Northwest Territories Executive colleagues were informed of progress on the Dene-Metis claim, and that direction was provided to the Government of the Northwest Territories negotiator. The Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development (AR&CD) Secretariat, with the assistance of the Priorities and Planning Secretariat, developed a negotiating mandate for Executive Council approval.

A final agreement on the Dene-Metis claims settlement is expected within two years. The Government of the Northwest Territories continues to participate in negotiations as part of the federal team, representing the Northwest Territories' public interest.

Minister Allooloo took an active role in encouraging a co-operative relationship between the Government of the Northwest Territories and Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN), the land claims negotiating body for Inuit of the eastern Arctic. By October, the TFN claim had 26 initialed sub-agreements, with a target date of February 28, 1989, for an agreement in principle. The AR&CD Secretariat also developed a mandate for the Government of the Northwest Territories negotiator on this claim.

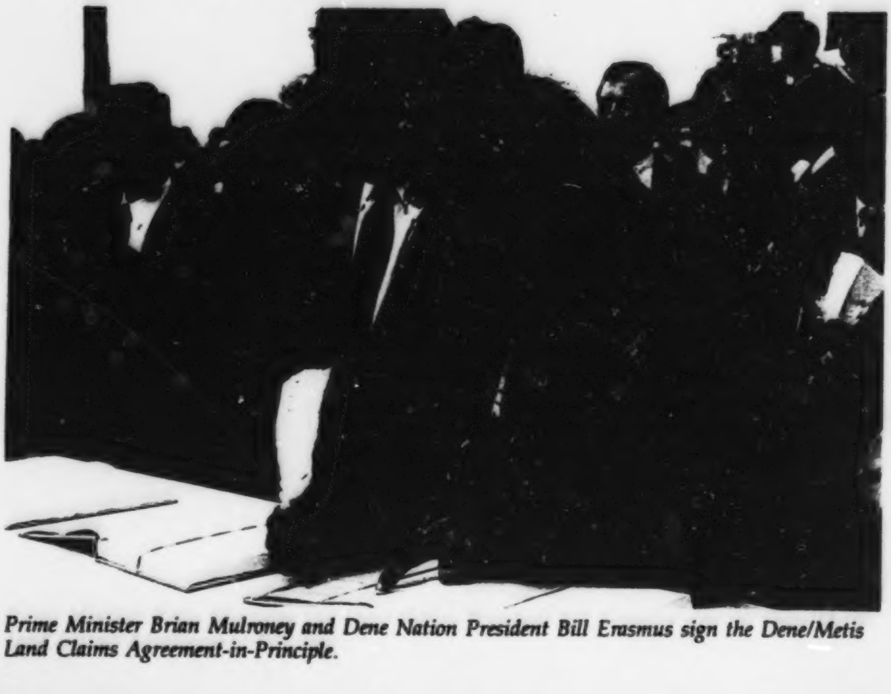
Work continued on the resolution of problems arising from the implementation of the Inuvialuit final agreement. The NWT, Yukon and federal governments and the Inuvialuit are actively discussing options to clarify such issues as Inuvialuit participation costs, guiding for wolves and wolverines, fees for access to Inuvialuit lands and the environmental screening and review process.

When the Government of the Northwest Territories' devolution policy was approved in September, 1987, the Minister of AR&CD was instructed to provide the Executive Council with a companion aboriginal claims policy. Over the year, the Secretariat completed this policy, which governs the participation of the Government of the Northwest Territories in the negotiation and settlement of aboriginal claims.

Minister Kakfwi took a lead role in the re-establishment of the Constitutional Alliance of the NWT in April. The alliance's two subgroups, the Western and Nunavut Constitutional Forums had been inactive since April of 1987. The Dene-Metis and TFN had not reached agreement on a boundary between their land claims by that time. Therefore, a planned NWT-wide plebiscite on a boundary for division of the NWT was not held.

Progress on the Dene-Metis and TFN claims, particularly the Dene-Metis AIP, provided the impetus for renewed alliance activity. Both claimant groups have indicated that ratification of a final land claims settlement is conditional on complementary guarantees of aboriginal political rights.

On April 10 and 11, representatives from the Legislative Assembly and the aboriginal organizations agreed that the alliance should continue as the sole body responsible for political and constitutional development in the NWT.



Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Dene Nation President Bill Erasmus sign the Dene/Metis Land Claims Agreement-in-Principle.

Mr. Kakfwi submitted a proposal for interim funding for the alliance to the Executive Council. In June, five months' funding of $94,000 was granted.

Between April and October, the Constitutional Alliance held four full meetings and two teleconferences. Progress was made in streamlining the alliance process and in ensuring the commitment of members, including Inuvialuit. Members moved toward common positions, with the agreement of the Dene-Metis and TFN to seek a resolution to the boundary issue by March 31, 1989, and the agreement of the Inuvialuit to revisit the Iqaluit agreement of 1987.

In September, the alliance approved a long-term work plan and budget. This was submitted to the federal government, which has resumed a modest level of funding to the alliance as a result.

Members developed their individual positions on self-government and constitutional development over the remainder of the year. The alliance planned to meet again in January to develop common principles for NWT constitutional development and begin the public consultation process.

Ministers Kakfwi and Allooloo participated in the Constitutional Alliance as representatives of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Allooloo was named co-chairman, along with Metis Association President Mike Paulette, at the September 25 - 26 meeting of the alliance.

Mr. Kakfwi also assisted the Minister of Justice, Honourable Michael Ballantyne and the Government Leader, Honourable Dennis Patterson, in the fulfilment of their mandates for participation in Canadian constitutional development processes affecting the NWT.

During the winter session of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Kakfwi travelled to Toronto to make a presentation on behalf of the Government of the Northwest Territories to the Ontario select committee on the Meech Lake Accord. This presentation was very well received. Mr. Kakfwi also appeared before the Parliamentary committee examining Bill C-72, which amended the federal Official Languages Act in a manner prejudicial to the constitutional authority of the NWT.

Intergovernmental Affairs

The Government of the Northwest Territories has made significant progress in the last decade in becoming more independent of the Government of Canada. Our increasing legitimacy comes from continuing devolution of provincial-type responsibilities; recognition of territorial roles in resource development; and our intervention in planning and developing the Northwest Territories economy.

As the Northwest Territories has matured, demands on the Intergovernmental Affairs Office in Ottawa have grown. In the past, our "Ottawa Office" directed its energies toward the federal government. Looking to the future and our growing role, the office is now working to increase provincial, federal and international awareness of the aspirations of the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Under the direction of new Deputy Minister George Braden, the "Ottawa Office" is asserting our government's role as a major participant at the international level, and increasing its official contact with provincial governments, national institutions and the private sector.

The office is working with the Department of Economic Development and Tourism to promote investment opportunities in the Northwest Territories and to develop markets for Northern products and services nationally and internationally. It continues to provide services to the Executive, the Legislative Assembly and government departments.

International developments are contributing to our higher profile as we respond to such issues as the militarization of the North; establish resource management to protect endangered species; participate in scientific exchanges with circumpolar countries and speak on behalf of aboriginal Northerners at international human rights conferences.

A greater international role is being fostered under the guidance of Walter Slipchenko, formerly of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development's circumpolar affairs division. The development of official contacts will enable the Government of the Northwest Territories to responsibly react to circumpolar issues.

In an effort to develop more productive links with northern nations, we are concentrating on initiating new relationships and exchanges; coordinating the NWT's involvement in the Canada/USSR Arctic science program and other special projects; and providing advice and information on socio-economic, environmental, political and technical development for departments.

Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

The Honourable Nellie Cournoyea, as minister responsible for Energy, Mines and Resources, directed the Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat in 1988 to complete several major initiatives.

An enabling agreement for a Northern Accord was signed in September, providing for the negotiation of oil and gas management in the NWT by territorial institutions.

An acquisitions agreement for the purchase of the Northern Canada Power Commission was concluded. A new Northwest Territories Power Corporation was created to provide dependable utility operation to the NWT at stable rates.

The first full year of geological mapping was completed under the mineral development agreement with the placement of five field camps in various NWT locations. This geological investigation uncovered several promising areas of high mineralization.

Mr. Gordon Lennie joined the staff of the secretariat as community liaison officer. Mr. Lennie has since spent much of his time in communities, particularly in the Mackenzie Valley. He helps to encourage effective communication between local representatives and the secretariat on non-renewable industry policy matters.

NORTHERN ACCORD

A Northern Accord enabling agreement was signed by the Prime Minister and the Government Leader on September 6, 1988. The agreement opens the way for the two governments to negotiate oil and gas resource management in the NWT. The accord provides for exclusive management of onshore oil and gas development in the Northwest Territories including: the disposition and administration of oil and gas rights; the determination and administration of oil and gas resource revenues; the regulation of oil and gas exploration; development and production activities; and the establishment and management of territorial benefits programs.

The agreement is similar to those for atlantic Canada offshore areas. It is a significant milestone in the NWT's evolution towards provincial status. It is the basis for an orderly development of northern resources.

The final Northern Energy Accord will reflect the interests of all affected parties including aboriginal northerners and the oil and gas industry. Special measures will be taken to involve the territorial government in current discussions with the oil and gas industry.

OIL AND GAS ACTIVITY

Oil and gas exploration activity continued in 1988 despite low oil prices.

Delineation drilling to evaluate Gulf Canada's Amauligak oil field in the Beaufort Sea proceeded. In April 1988, the company announced potential reserves of 500 million barrels. Four wells were drilled in 1988 by the mobile Arctic caisson Molikpaq. Two of the wells flowed oil — one was dry and the other showed gas. Program costs in 1987 were $67 million and in 1988, $30 million in the first quarter.

Esso Resources completed the largest three-dimensional seismic program ever undertaken in Canada, on the Taglu gas field located west of Tuktoyaktuk on the Beaufort Sea coast. Total program costs were $7.3 million of which $2.2 million was spent locally.

The Chevron/Fort Good Hope joint venture project expenditures in 1987 were $6.1 million. Northern business received $2.4 million.

Amoco, as a result of the Dome purchase, is planning two offshore wells in the Beaufort in the 1988-89 season. Amoco also completed a marine seismic program in 1988.

At Bent Horn, Panarctic has again produced approximately 100,000 barrels of oil for transport south.

Esso Resources and Shell Canada have filed an application with the National Energy Board for a gas export licence for Mackenzie Delta/Beaufort offshore in the mid 1990s.

Beginning in 1987, resource companies have submitted annual Canadian benefits reports that outline socio-economic benefits to the communities. The secretariat has prepared a Beaufort socio-economic report which is available on request. The report reviews Beaufort oil and gas activity and the benefits that flowed to the Beaufort and Mackenzie Delta area in the NWT.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES POWER CORPORATION

On May 5, 1988, the government signed an acquisition agreement for the purchase of the Northern Canada Power Commission for $53 million. This purchase provides for a fiscally responsible, self-financing and dependable utility operation to supply the NWT's power needs at stable rates.

New legislation for the NWT Power Corporation was passed by the Legislative Assembly in April, and the minister appointed a board of directors. With the purchase, the government assumed responsibility for the supply of power in the NWT, and for power subsidy programs.

The town of Hay River was chosen as new headquarters in June. A phased transfer of staff from Edmonton to the new office in Hay River began in September.

The minister tabled a new Public Utilities Act with the Legislative Assembly in April.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The mining industry enjoyed increased prices for precious metals, lead and zinc during 1987 and the early part of 1988. Unfortunately, tungsten prices did not increase enough to allow the reopening of the Cantung mine. The Pine Point Mine completed closure in 1988.

Most exploration in the Northwest Territories is for gold. Advanced exploration at the Hecla-Highwood Thor Lake beryllium property near the Hearne Channel of Great Slave Lake is encouraging. Exploration on

1. Bill McKnight, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, Government Leader Dennis Patterson and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney signed the Northern Accord in Yellowknife.

2. Geologist Andy Abraham sorts samples for shipping.

3. On May [illegible] the Government of the NWT signed an acquisition agreement for the purchase of the Northern Canada Power Commission.

4. Apprentice [illegible] Jimmy Beaulieu at the Polaris Mine on Little Cornwallis Island.

the Noranda-Getty Tundra gold property in the Courageous Lake area has significantly increased the deposit's known size and grade. Promising prospects have also been found on other properties in the Indin Lake, Courageous Lake, Contwoyto Lake and Whale Cove areas. Two significant zinc-silver-lead discoveries have been made in the Sunrise Lake area by Aber-Hemisphere and Ark La Tex-Silver Hart. Development work continues on the Neptune Colomac gold property. Neptune and the Dogrib communities have signed an agreement in principle which ensures northerners will benefit from the Colomac project.

NWT exploration in 1987 increased to $73 million. Although exploration remained high during 1988, the stock market crash in October 1987 and federal tax reforms may cause a slowdown. The federal government has introduced a new grant program (Canadian exploration incentive program) to counteract.

Mining remains an important source of income and employment within the NWT. Approximately 2,100 people were employed by operating mines during 1988. In the previous year, mining and exploration companies purchased some $168 million in goods and services.

The Executive Council requested the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs open the proposed Kiggavik uranium mining project near Baker Lake for public review. The federal Minister of Environment directed the federal Environmental Assessment and Review Office (FEARO) to form a panel in preparation for the review. The Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat is co-ordinating NWT input. The government has made suggestions on panel members from the north and on terms of reference.

MINERAL PROGRAMS

The first full year of the $7 million dollar Canada-NWT Mineral Development Agreement (MDA) was successfully completed. The government implemented 13 geological projects throughout the NWT. NWT geologists were involved in five projects while eight were carried out by contract. The program will continue for two more years to investigate promising areas and publish findings. Preliminary results were presented at the Yellowknife geoscience forum.

The northern technology assistance program provided support to several operating mines in the NWT in developing new and innovative technologies to improve northern mining and processing operations.

The secretariat made an all-out effort to inform NWT residents of employment and business opportunities within the mining industry. The northern mining information program included brochures, posters and a video. Funds were provided to the NWT Chamber of Mines to produce a mining issues bulletin and mining industry news.

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT ZONES

The Executive Council has designated certain areas of the NWT as development impact zones (DIZ) and has encouraged the formation and funding of DIZ groups to provide regional public input on resource development issues.

DIZ groups provide government and industry with timely advice and liaison on resource development issues. Industry, the federal government and the Territories share equally the cost of supporting the DIZ groups.

Two DIZ groups were active in the NWT during 1988. The Shihta DIZ committee continues to operate very effectively under the Shihta Regional Council. The Beaufort Mackenzie Delta DIZ operates independently since efforts to establish a regional council have been curtailed.

NORTHERN OIL AND GAS ACTION PROGRAM

The Northern Oil and Gas Action Program (NOGAP) was a federally funded research and development program designed to assist the NWT to meet the impact of major northern hydrocarbon development. The Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat coordinated NWT government involvement in the program.

Norman Wells oil refinery.

Though NOGAP began in 1984 as a seven year program, federal resource constraints have led to its cancellation.

Over the past four years, eight territorial government departments participated in 26 projects and 21 sub-projects under NOGAP, with the extensive involvement of northern communities. Examples of the projects include: services and infrastructure planning; identification of impacts and plans for their mitigation; renewable resources, and social and health baseline information.

The success of territorial resource development depends on the readiness of northern people and communities to comprehend and deal with the impacts of hydrocarbon development, and respond to socio-economic and environmental issues as they occur. NOGAP played an important role in achieving a state of preparedness. The cancellation of this program leaves much work still to be accomplished.

Devolution Office

Through devolution the Government of the Northwest Territories is attempting to obtain powers similar to those given to provinces, now exercised on behalf of NWT residents by the Government of Canada. In 1988 the priority was to complete program transfer negotiations in progress and refine procedures to be used in future.

It is anticipated that the following program transfers will be completed before April 1, 1989: health, northern scientific resource centre, land titles, on-the-job training, interterritorial road construction and the eastern Arctic sealift.

Other program transfers which are not expected to be completed before April 1 include: the Northern Accord, inland fisheries, class B & C airports, Energy Mines & Resources map distribution, and Indian and Northern Affairs Inuit art collection. The block land transfer program is on-going.

The Devolution Office, in collaboration with the sponsoring department, negotiated the transfer of the northern scientific resource centre program, land titles, on-the-job training program and the eastern Arctic sealift. For the remainder of the transfers, the Devolution Office provides only consultant services.

Negotiations continued with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs on a framework agreement on devolution. The negotiations have resulted in the identification of a complete inventory of program responsibilities and provincial-type powers to be transferred, existing resource levels and a proposed timetable for transfer. Aboriginal organizations will be consulted before the agreement is ratified.

The Devolution Office is also working with a consortia of southern universities to review and evaluate the effects of transfers on the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Audit Bureau

The Audit Bureau provides an independent internal audit service within the Government of the Northwest Territories. Reporting through the Audit Committee to the Government Leader, the bureau conducts audits within all government departments and the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation. The 1988 audit program involved some 60 internal audit assignments, which included government-wide reviews of the management of microcomputer resources and data processing services.

The Audit Bureau also acts as the external auditor of the Public Trustee for the Northwest Territories, and performs attest audits of all financial claims prepared by government departments prior to their submission to the federal government. Included in the latter category during 1988 were the Canada assistance plan and vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons claims prepared by Social Services, and the legal aid and native court workers claims prepared by Justice.

During 1988 the Audit Bureau performed several special assignments. These included an intensive review of office equipment procurement procedures, an examination of the operating costs of a student residence, and several investigative reviews conducted at the request of department heads and regional directors. The bureau also performed first-time audits of health and forestry programs that were recently transferred from the Government of Canada. As well, the Audit Bureau was represented on the steering or project committees of several system development or enhancement projects, helping to ensure that adequate financial and administrative controls were incorporated into final systems designs.

The Audit Bureau continued to co-operate with the international Institute of Internal Auditors in promoting the institute's certification program and administering its bi-annual examinations at the local level. Another bureau employee successfully completed the certification program during 1988.

Equal Employment Directorate

The Honourable Jeannie Marie-Jewell is responsible for the Equal Employment Directorate. Planning proceeded for possible incorporation of the Equal Employment Directorate within the Department of Personnel.

The Equal Employment Directorate was established in 1985 for the implementation of the native employment policy. This policy outlines the Government of the Northwest Territories' commitment to increasing the level of native representation in the public service.

During 1988, the directorate carried out its major function of co-ordinating, monitoring and reporting the progress of native employment initiatives. Departments were required to develop native employment action plans. These plans were to identify solutions to employment and training barriers. A strategic plan for training, employment and promotion, and a method for measuring how objectives were met, were also required.

The directorate completed a review of all departments and the 1987 progress report indicated slow and steady progress toward achieving our goal. The most significant barrier is the shortage of educated native people to fill positions in the public service.

It is unlikely the Government of the Northwest Territories will attain its objective of 52 per cent native content in the public service by 1990. Significant increases cannot be expected in the short term particularly in the areas where professional training and skills are required by native people.

Despite this trend, positive and steady progress is being made toward increasing the number of native people in the public service. From a figure of only 21% in 1975, native employment in the public service had increased to 25% in 1985. By December 31 of that year, 1,136 native people were working in the public service. Representation increased to 31%, or 1,496 native people, in September of 1988. Native employment in the public service has grown significantly, partly due to the transfer of two departments from the federal government.

Other activities of the Equal Employment Directorate during the year included examination of re-amalgamation with the Department of Personnel, development of a stronger working relationship with the NWT Affirmative Action Advisory Committee, establishment of an active public relations campaign to promote native employment, and changes to the cross-cultural program.

There has been a strong emphasis on the development of an affirmative action policy for additional target groups during the past year. The directorate has worked closely with the NWT Affirmative Action Advisory Committee on the development of the policy. The NWT Affirmative Action Committee provides guidance and advice to the Government of the Northwest Territories on matters associated with equal employment/affirmative action in the public service. The committee is composed of native organizations, the Union of Northern Workers, employee associations, the Council for the Status of Women, and the NWT Council for Disabled Persons.

Other activities associated with the committee included a revision of the terms of reference and the selection of a new chairperson.

The directorate developed an extensive public relations campaign this past year to promote native employment. The campaign included television advertisements on CBC Anik information, a joint-venture project with Social Services to produce television advertisements and a video promoting careers in the field of social work. Advertisements were placed in two northern magazines which are widely distributed throughout the NWT. Other initiatives included the production of regional posters promoting the public service as a rewarding career choice, a video to promote the government as an employer, and a second series of role model posters illustrating the career advancement of people who were featured on the first role model posters. Posters and pamphlets were also developed to promote careers for native people. A major undertaking was to publish three reports recommending how affirmative action should take place following up the Government of the Northwest Territories' original report. Progress reports for 1986 and 1987 were also produced.

Cambridge Bay's Equal Employment Officer Vivian Hunter (right) interviews client Aldena Goose.

The directorate headed a committee to review the cross-cultural orientation program and changes were made to improve the delivery of the program within the public service. Responsibility for the delivery of the program was turned over to the Department of Education for inclusion in staff training.

This program assists present and prospective members of the public service in better understanding the various cultures of native and non-native people in the Northwest Territories and establishing a harmonious working environment.

The native representation level in the Government of the Northwest Territories is on the increase and there is optimism for the future. In recent years, more native people are returning to universities and college to obtain a formal education. This trend will enhance the government's ability to achieve its objective of a public service that is competent and representative of the population it serves.

Women's Secretariat

The Women's Secretariat assists the government in responding to concerns of women in the Northwest Territories.

It advises the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, the Honourable Jeannie Marie-Jewell, and provides support for her participation in meetings and initiatives undertaken by the federal/provincial/territorial Ministers Responsible for the Status of Women. It also provides research and administrative support to the NWT Advisory Council on the Status of Women, an independent lobby and advocate group whose members are appointed by the minister.

The policy on equality of women and men and the five-year action plan on equality for women, which contains more than 50 items designed to improve the status of women, were passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1985. These address the issues of employment, education, health, women in public life, legislation and integrating status of women concerns into Government of the Northwest Territories policies and programs. The responsibility for implementation of the action plan rests with the appropriate departments. The Women's Secretariat monitors progress, drafts reports, provides assistance and participates in joint initiatives.

Highlights of this year's accomplishments include:

- Inclusion of the right to maternity leave in the Labour Standards Act.
- Proclaiming into law of the NWT Child Care Act and accompanying regulations.
- The second annual conference on women in business entitled "Women managing for success".
- Start-up of an early childhood education program at the Iqaluit campus of Arctic College.
- Completion of the phasing-in of the new health curriculum in NWT schools, including a unit on family life.
- Comprehensive inter-departmental initiative to review NWT family law.
- NWT-wide women's workshop called "Visions by women" on personal development, self-esteem, decision making and empowerment.

Other initiatives now under way which will produce results in 1989 include the development of a child day care policy and the inclusion of women in the government's affirmative action program.

The Women's Secretariat operates a talent bank for women interested in serving on territorial boards and councils. Ministers are encouraged to consult the talent bank when considering appointments. Women currently make up less than 30% of the membership of boards.

A community development program provides practical support to women's groups across the NWT. Support includes workshops on personal skill development, starting and operating a group, self-esteem and planning a project. Issues discussed include family violence, child care and business opportunities. A grant program to support women's projects and initiatives is also provided.

Family violence is still the most pressing social issue facing women, as it affects all aspects of their lives, including their economic prospects. A three-year action plan entitled "Choices" was approved by the Executive Council in 1985. The Women's Secretariat chairs the ministerial committee charged with monitoring its implementation.

Projects undertaken by the Advisory Council on the Status of Women include a research project on women in arts and crafts and public education and lobbying on child care.

Lizzie Ittinuar entertains at the NWT Women's Conference, held in Rankin Inlet in March.

Priorities and Planning Secretariat

The Priorities and Planning Secretariat provides policy advice and support services to the Priorities and Planning Committee, and to other Executive committees, individual ministers or their departments or agencies on request.

The Priorities and Planning Committee acts as a forum for members of the Executive Council to collectively develop their priorities and long term initiatives through the use of policy and the establishment of funding priorities. The secretariat is responsible for providing recommendations to the Priorities and Planning Committee concerning government priorities and long term strategies, policy and program proposals, broad priorities for the allocation of government resources, major organizational proposals and strategic review or program evaluations.

For the first part of 1988, the secretariat was also responsible for providing committee support to the Legislation and House Planning Committee, and the position of legislative assistant was part of the secretariat. This position was moved out of the secretariat in September 1988, with the hiring of a legislation and house planning coordinator, who, working with the legislative assistant, provides support on legislation and house planning matters directly to the Legislation and House Planning Committee.

In 1988, the secretariat worked under the direction of the Executive Council and Priorities Planning Committee to assist in charting the direction of the government over the next few years. It assisted in the development of "Direction for the 1990s", the document which forms the framework of the government's decisions with respect to current and future programs and policies. For subsequent Executive Council strategy sessions, the secretariat prepared background notes and position papers on a variety of items to assist the Executive Council develop and refine its direction beyond "Direction for the 1990s".

The secretariat was also closely involved with an initiative designed to better define the mandates of government departments. Following direction from the Priorities and Planning Committee, the secretariat, working with the Financial Management Board Secretariat, coordinated the receipt and review of departmental mandates, goals and objectives. Following approval of the mandates, the secretariat worked with departments in the development of establishment policies. This initiative will have the long-term benefit of improving government accountability to the public, as the refined mandates, goals and objectives will appear in the Main Estimates and the responsibilities and duties of ministers will be contained in the establishment policies.

The secretariat also worked intensively with a number of departments with responsibilities related to economic development to identify any gaps or overlaps in their mandates.

The secretary to the Priorities and Planning Committee in the role of assistant deputy minister, policy, continued to work with departmental policy directors in fostering the exchange of information in policy matters. Through meetings and workshops, policy matters that affect a number of departments were considered and discussed.

Bureau of Statistics

The Bureau of Statistics provides the statistical support required for the government to set priorities, develop budgets and plan activities. During 1988, the bureau completed various tasks relating to its central responsibility for the government statistical program, including: developing NWT statistics, preparing statistical publications and other documents, advising and assisting users of statistical information, and representing the territorial government on statistical matters.

Of particular note for 1988 were revisions to the format and content of the publication "Statistics Quarterly" and the release of the booklet "Northwest Territories...by the numbers". The bureau continued development of T-stat, the on-line computerized data retrieval system which provides access to 1986 census data for NWT communities, as well as time series statistics such as those found in "Statistics Quarterly". In addition, the bureau provided support to the NWT Business Directory project and completed a statistical report on community food prices.

The bureau continued to represent territorial interests in dealings with Statistics Canada, federal government departments and the Conference Board of Canada. Of note were cooperative efforts with Statistics Canada relating to census data on native peoples and further work with that agency directed towards improving NWT economic data series.

Deputy Ministers

G. Bickert
Deputy Minister
Justice

E. Nielsen
Deputy Minister
Finance

L. Elkin
Deputy Minister
Public Works
and Highways

A. Menard
Deputy Minister
Municipal and
Community Affairs

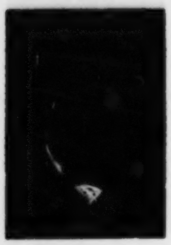
J. Handley
Deputy Minister
Education

G. Braden
Deputy Minister
Federal/Provincial
Relations

L. Vertes
Deputy Minister of
the Executive Council

J. Bourque
Deputy Minister
Renewable Resources

B. Cowcill
Deputy Minister
Health


B. Doyle
Deputy Minister
Social Services

J. Quirke
Deputy Minister
Government Services

G. Tanner
Deputy Minister
Personnel

D. Noseworthy
Deputy Minister
Economic Development
and Tourism

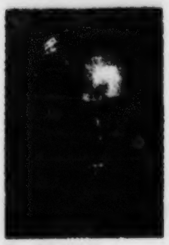
J. Nelson
Comptroller-General

Corporations

J. Robertson
Chairman
Northwest Territories
Power Corporation

J.A. Heron
President
Northwest Territories
Housing Corporation

Heads of Secretariats


P. Alvirez
Secretary of the
Energy, Mines and
Resources Secretariat

D. Bohnet
Executive Director
Equal Employment
Directorate

C. Overvold
Executive Director
Aboriginal Rights and
Constitutional
Development

J. Sellers
Secretary to the
Priorities and
Planning Committee

Regional Directors

K. MacRury
Baffin
Regional Director

D. Norris
Inuvik
Regional Director

M. Vaydik
Keewatin
Regional Director

H. Adamache
Kitikmeot
Regional Director

Departments

Education

The Honourable
Stephen Kakfwi
Minister of Education

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

As Minister of Education, Stephen Kakfwi believes there is the opportunity to build a school system in the north that reflects northern attitudes and values, but in order to be successful it must be based on a partnership with the parents and the community.

There is much more we can be doing in the Northwest Territories to help our parents — native parents in particular — to understand their rights, roles and responsibilities as parents and as community people in the education of their children, he says.

The Department of Education continues to make progress in all areas emphasized in the Special Committee on Education report. Life-long learning, access to programs and public involvement in education are key issues.

Education and training programs should be responsive to locally identified needs and priorities, and recognize and respect the cultural heritage and diversity of all residents, Mr. Kakfwi says.

In the past six months two new divisional boards of education, run by volunteers, were formed in the Keewatin and Kitikmeot regions. There are now three education regions run by divisional boards, achieving greater local and regional control of services to the public. Western Arctic regions are also working hard towards board status. Talks between communities in the South Slave continue to be positive, and that spirit of co-operation is helping guide the region's negotiations, as it defines more clearly the direction it wishes to take. Communities in the Beaufort and Sahtu areas of the Inuvik region are meeting regularly and aim to achieve board status within the 1990 timeframe.

A new direction for schooling — highlighted in the booklet "Education in the NWT" — has been set for the next decade. The booklet stresses education as a partnership which includes parents, students, the Department of Education, local education authorities, principals and teachers.

Education authorities from across the north met in Yellowknife in early June to discuss forming an NWT school trustees' association. This would provide a single, unified voice, independent of government, to speak on behalf of parents about education issues of common concern across the territories, Education Minister Kakfwi told delegates at the conference.

The delegates elected a steering committee at the meeting and have since established a budget for the association and hired an executive director. The founding meeting of the NWT school trustees' association is slated for spring of 1989.

The principal certification program completed its second phase of training for all NWT principals with an intensive two-week summer program. Only New Brunswick and Ontario have similar principal certification standards.

Nine school/community counsellors are at work in their home communities after successfully completing the 14-month training program. A new group of school/community counsellor trainees have just begun studies and will be working hard in the classroom and their home communities. The minister feels that with the help of these important members of the education team, NWT school attendance will continue to improve.

Stephen and Dale Puskas use an Inuktitut computer program.

Government Leader Dennis Patterson, Russian Education Minister G.P. Veselov (front) and NWT Education Minister Stephen Kakfwi toured Detah.

The counsellors help foster better understanding of the school system, improve communications between schools and the parents, help resolve students' problems and focus community awareness on the importance of education.

The minister announced a new course for all high school students, which will review the historical cultures of aboriginal peoples in the NWT, discuss contemporary issues such as land claims and introduce students to one aboriginal language. The course will be in use in high schools by 1990.

The goal of the Department of Education is to create a culture-based school system which recognizes and reflects the languages and cultures of the majority of students, and which involves parents in the decision-making, Mr. Kakfwi stressed.

But the education system is only one vehicle. We must use our languages at home, teach our children the skills of our forefathers, help our children to be proud of who they are and encourage our successful people to be role models if we are to reinforce our culture and language, the Minister says.

The establishment of regional centres for teaching and learning across the territories is now complete and staff in the centres are continuing program and material development.

The Western Arctic teacher education program was reviewed in 1988. The review team will recommend any changes to the program which could encourage more northern native people to enrol in and graduate from it. The Eastern Arctic teacher education program will also be reviewed.

Most special education services are now being delivered in communities, with support teams of professionals and special needs assistants to help teachers in their regular classrooms.

Post-secondary education programs continue to expand across the territories. Arctic College has met one of its major goals of establishing regional campuses with the recent opening of its Keewatin campus in Rankin Inlet. Mr. Kakfwi was part of the official ceremonies, held October 2, 1988 to open the new facilities at the college's Nunatta campus in Iqaluit.

The minister feels the first year general arts university program offered by Arctic College is the first step enabling northerners to continue their post-secondary studies at home. This program will go a long way towards providing the training northerners need to meet tomorrow's workplace demands, he added.

The advanced education branch of the Department of Education underwent a major transition in 1988 with the transfer of the continuing education program to Arctic College in the Baffin, Keewatin and Kitikmeot regions. This is the first step towards placing responsibility for delivery of adult education programs with Arctic College, which functions at arms length from government.

Public control of education is important, but the structures and content of education have to be more flexible and community-based so people of the Northwest Territories can truly take ownership; the chief responsibility for education must be placed firmly where it belongs — in the hands of northern parents, the minister says.

DIVISIONAL BOARD DEVELOPMENT

In April 1988 two more educational regions attained divisional board status. Along with the Baffin, the Keewatin and Kitikmeot regions are now run by divisional boards of education.

Discussions continue under a spirit of co-operation in the South Slave area, as these regional communities meet to discuss common areas of interest and concern in education. The steering committee is working together to examine whether the region will be able to meet the 1990 divisional board timeline established by the Minister of Education.

Communities in the northern and southern parts of the Inuvik region are also meeting regularly to work towards divisional board status within the 1990 goal.

Divisional boards of education have maintenance funding for their schools, responsibility for selecting and providing direction to their superintendents and teachers, and determining educational objectives for their region.

Staff from aboriginal language teaching and learning centres attend a research training workshop.

POLICY, EVALUATION AND LEGISLATION

In September 1988, Cabinet approved a proposal to redraft the Education Act. The present Act was developed in the 1970s. Since that time the Act has been amended several times, largely in response to the recommendations of the Special Committee on Education.

The redraft will build on the successes of the present Act. The public will have the opportunity to examine discussion papers and to respond to questions in regard to the proposed changes. The draft legislation will be prepared and tabled at the fall 1989 session.

Two amendments to the Education Act are also under consideration. The first will give the Minister of Education the power to suspend or cancel teaching certificates according to regulation, and to authorize the presence of teacher interns in the classroom. Agencies such as the NWT Teachers Association and the teacher certification board are consulted in the drafting of such regulations.

Amendments to the student financial assistance regulations were finalized in August, 1988 and include several new stipulations and criteria.

The division will also be evaluating the teacher education program and will be studying adult education and training programs in conjunction with advanced education.

SCHOOL PROGRAMS/ CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

Languages

The work of the aboriginal languages division continues to be a high priority for the Department of Education. The goal of the department is to create a culture-based school system which recognizes and reflects the languages and cultures of the majority of students and which involves parents in educational decision making. It is the belief of the Department of Education that languages — and education, in fact — can only flourish with full parental direction and support.

The process for curriculum development has been revised to emphasize the involvement of aboriginal educators and public interest groups to ensure that curricula reflect northern cultures.

Holman students demonstrated the greatest improvement in attendance in 1987/88, with a 10.4 per cent increase.

To indicate the importance of aboriginal languages to the government and northerners, the Minister of Education announced a new course for all high school students which will review the historical cultures of aboriginal peoples in the NWT, discuss contemporary issues such as land claims and introduce students to one aboriginal language. This course will be implemented in 1990. In the meantime, high schools in the eastern Arctic are introducing an Inuktitut literature course to Inuktitut-speaking students.

The establishment of nine regional centres for teaching and learning is complete. Staff in the centres continue to develop program and materials, and will be involved in university training courses this year to help them with developing language arts curricula for the Dene languages and Inuktitut.

Curriculum Review

The department recently approved a process for curriculum review, development and implementation, which allows for input from parents, regional educational staff and those who have a stake in NWT culture through the formation of two advisory groups — a curriculum advisory committee and various subject advisory committees.

The curriculum advisory committee will review curricula developed and provide advice and recommendations to the Minister of Education. The subject advisory committee will review and assist in the actual developmental work of the curriculum services branch to develop and/or revise curricula.

Social Studies

Several changes are proposed for the Social Studies curriculum. These include:

- placing more emphasis on effective learning objectives, such as attitudes, values, appreciation, pride, confidence — especially with respect to the NWT's cultural, linguistic and social heritage;
- combining social studies and civic education into one integrated curriculum guide;
- reviewing the scope and sequence of learning and specifying clearly for teachers the content and skills to be taught in each grade; and,
- ensuring a good fit between academic expectations and student intellectual, social and emotional growth and development.

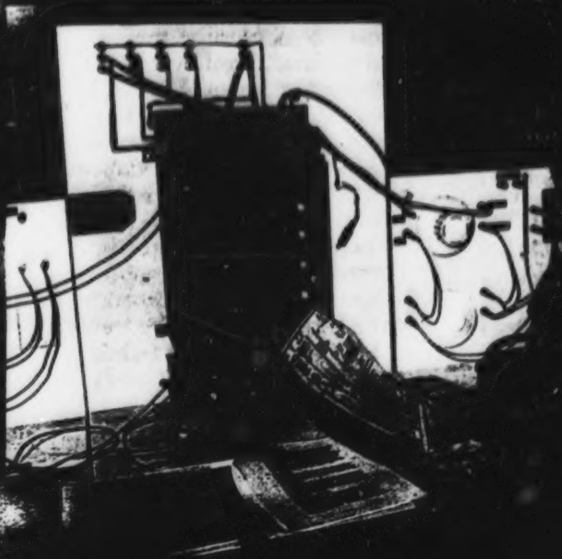
Land Claims Unit

Student and teacher resources on land claims and related topics are being developed under contract for use in Grades 5 through 9. These

[illegible] a
[illegible] Teacher
[illegible] Program with
[illegible] Lake Harbour

School children in Fort
[illegible]

[illegible] Kaukshak studies
[illegible] Development
[illegible] Education
[illegible]


1

Hi
and
and
and
t all

1. Stu[illegible] Campus [illegible]

2. Ro[illegible] Tetli[illegible] lesson.

3. The Trades Complex at the Thebacha Campus of Arc[illegible] College

4. Teacher Education Program graduate Marg[illegible] Maring at Moose Kerr S[illegible] in Aklavik

materials will be piloted during the current school year and incorporated into the revised social studies curriculum.

Northern Studies

Preparation of a northern studies course for high school is a new initiative designed to ensure that the NWT's rich cultural and linguistic diversity, as well as the history and heritage of its people, is recognized and highlighted in the curriculum. Drawing on such programs as Dene studies and Inuit studies, the course will be aimed at all NWT high school students.

Artists In Schools

The artists in schools program was developed as a culturally relevant link for students with their past, present and future, and will also serve as a mirror to reflect the positive side of students' existing or potential creative inner selves. As well, it provides an important opportunity for community members to be active participants in a successful education program.

The multicultural character of the NWT, varying community resources, availability of professional and semi-professional local artists and crafts-people, level of expertise, etc., are all factors in bringing local artists into community schools.

The program was launched as a pilot project in late 1987. Six territorial communities were identified to take part in the project, aimed at offering students opportunities to share, learn, and grow through the arts. More territorial communities and schools are expected to take part in the program as it grows to meet the needs of all students.

Special Needs Education

Special needs students are integrated into regular classrooms in their home communities. The classroom teacher has the ultimate responsibility for the delivery of the individual educational plan for each identified special need student. School teams, made up of the principal, classroom teacher, special needs teacher and the parent(s), plan long-term goals and develop the education plan for each student. Direct support to the classroom teacher may include a special needs assistant, a computer and other professional assistance.

Hearing impairment has been identified as one of the major special needs of students in the NWT. To accommodate these students, the department is emphasizing the education of parents, students, and educators in the importance and consistent use of hearing aids and providing the program support required to help with classroom integration. A manual called "Hearing lost, hearing gained", has been published for use in the schools. Other manuals on hearing loss are being prepared and will be distributed.

SCHOOL OPERATIONS

The school operations division has expanded its areas of responsibility during the past year, to provide an increased level of administrative and service support.

Responsibility for student records has been taken over and initial implementation of the newly developed student information system has started. An expanded and more up-to-date data base will be available with more detailed and frequent reports being produced to help headquarters and field staff in planning and monitoring activities.

The principal certification program completed phase II of the training for all NWT principals with an intensive two-week summer program. The program was well-supported by 85% of the principals and most superintendents attending. The first program will be completed by a final, one-week session in the fall of 1988 and in-school practicum to be completed by all participants. Graduates of the program will receive a Northwest Territories principal certificate.

The first training program for school community counsellors was completed in May 1988 and the graduates were formally appointed to their positions as counsellors in June. Nine counsellors assumed their responsibilities in various communities, where they will facilitate better understanding of the school system, improve communication, help resolve students problems and focus the community's awareness on the importance of education.

School operations assisted new and existing divisional school boards by providing training for board members and facilitating policy development.

The division has also assumed the responsibility for special needs, alternative programs and counselling services.

ADVANCED EDUCATION

The advanced education branch of the department underwent a major transition in 1988 with the transfer of the continuing education program to Arctic College in the Baffin, Kitikmeot and Keewatin regions. The transfer took place at the same time as divisional boards were established in these regions, and is the first step towards placing the responsibility for the delivery of adult education programs within Arctic College. The college functions at arms length from government.

This will ultimately free up advanced education to monitor programs to ensure they meet the standards established by the Minister of Education for adult training programs.

Student Grants and Loans

The NWT students loans and grants program has expanded dramatically since its inception in 1981, when 322 northern students were enrolled in post-secondary studies. This school year there are 950 students attending post-secondary institutions. There are 206 northern students in technical institutions and 744 in universities. Support through the student financial assistance fund was allocated to 345 native students during the year.

A number of changes were made this year to the student financial assistance regulations. Students under the old regulations were "grandfathered" and allowed to retain their entitlement under the old regulations while all new students are subject to the new rules.

NWT Apprenticeship Program

The apprenticeship program continues to experience steady growth. At the end of 1988 there were 431 apprentices in the NWT: an increase of 22, or 5%, over 1987. All regions recorded increases, with Yellowknife showing the largest, due to continued construction.

There were 126 journeyman certificates issued in 1988, 39 of which carried the interprovincial red seal. The NWT apprenticeship program granted 34 apprentices in 1988; 25 from the private sector and nine from the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Most of the technical training for apprentices in welding, plumbing and industrial warehousing will now be offered at the Thebacha Campus of Arctic College. In the past, these apprentices had to travel south for this part of their training.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

The government's in-service training program continues to succeed in introducing people to the public service. In 1988, there were 83 trainees enrolled in the program, of whom 74 were native. Seven have graduated and were appointed to continuing positions in the public service.

Almost 600 government employees applied to take in-house staff development courses in 1988. The program is showing a high participant completion rate — about 97%.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT

The Government of the NWT continues to co-operate with Transport Canada to increase the number of northerners employed by the federal department, and the transportation industry in general. Last year, activities focused on program development and developing training plans for each NWT airport.

The training-on-the-job program provides support to long-term northerners who have difficulty getting a job because of lack of experience. More than 100 trainees qualified for the program in 1988, of whom 92 are native. Following the program, 58 of the trainees found work related to their training.

The apprenticeship assistance program provides salary subsidies to small employers who are not able to employ apprentices within their own resources. The program provides for a declining scale of salary subsidies for northern apprentices.

ARCTIC COLLEGE

One year has passed since the Arctic College Act established Arctic College as a corporation at arms length from government. Under the terms of the Act, Arctic College is established to deliver adult post-secondary education.

During 1988 Arctic College has experienced considerable growth. Increased programming, the establishment of a new campus, as well as the development of the college's own administrative and financial systems have been just a few of the activities in which college personnel have been involved.

A board of governors, whose members are appointed by, and report to the Minister of Education, is responsible for the overall operation of Arctic College. Further, the board is responsible for recommendations related to major program and organizational changes within the institution.

As a result of its corporate status, Arctic College now works directly with other organizations in the development and delivery of programming. This, combined with its charitable status as a non-profit educational institution, allows the college to actively develop revenue sources separate from the annual contribution provided by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Over the year, the college has received projects conducted under CEIC's Canadian jobs strategy. Over $2 million of training was delivered in this manner. During 1988, Arctic College delivered a total of 21 programs based on revenues from government and non-government agencies. These programs, including criminology, health career preparation and youth entrepreneurial training, provided training opportunities for people across the NWT.

In 1988, Arctic College began to address program evaluation and program standardization. These two areas will continue to be given high priority in 1989.

As the college grows, both at the campus and community level, it is essential that students are guaranteed a consistent quality of education, regardless of location. To this end, programs of a similar nature will have a common base curriculum, with optional courses being added to fulfill regional and community requirements.

Over the next year a process of program evaluation will be established to ensure that the best possible programs are provided for the students. The evaluations will be carried out by both internal and external means. With on-going evaluation Arctic College will also provide programming that remains relevant to the changing needs of society.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The department, in co-operation with Public Works and Highways, developed a standard design for new and replacement schools. The design can be expanded from eight standard classrooms to 18, depending on need. A gymnasium may be added when required.

During 1988, schools of standard design were finished and occupied in Fort Liard, Pond Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Rankin Inlet, Eskimo Point, and Gjoa Haven. Schools are under construction in Pangnirtung, Iqaluit, and Repulse Bay. Schools proceeding to design and tender are located in Tuktoyaktuk, Hall Beach, Baker Lake, Cape Dorset, Broughton Island, and Hay River.

Staff and community response regarding the schools now occupied has been favorable. The department will continue to implement its schools construction program using the standard design wherever possible, improving the design and user functions.

The Iqaluit campus of Arctic College occupied a new applied arts, library and administration building and design commenced on a 26-unit dependent student residence. Minor capital improvement to meet code requirements were carried out at the Aurora campus, Inuvik and Thebacha campus, Fort Smith.

Municipal and Community Affairs

The Honourable
Gordon L. Wray
Minister of Municipal and Community Affairs
Minister of Economic Development and Tourism

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

During 1988, the Honourable Gordon Wray continued to work with the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs to ensure that it, along with municipal governments, delivers programs effectively within the current period of fiscal restraint.

Over the past year, the minister has been active in the development of a prime public authority strategy. The principles of prime public authority have been approved by the Executive Council and will apply to all hamlets, settlements and charter communities. These local governments will be given the opportunity to take over the responsibility and authority for the delivery of all public programs. The minister has also continued to take direct interest in the proposals of communities to become charter communities.

Emphasis on promotion of sport and recreation activities continued throughout 1988. The minister attended the Arctic Winter Games in February 1988, held in Fairbanks, Alaska. Eight members of the Legislative Assembly accompanied him and were present to see the NWT team rank second overall. In November, the minister's officials represented him at the annual conference for all provincial and territorial ministers responsible for sport and recreation, held in Winnipeg. The minister has offered to host the 1990 conference in the Northwest Territories.

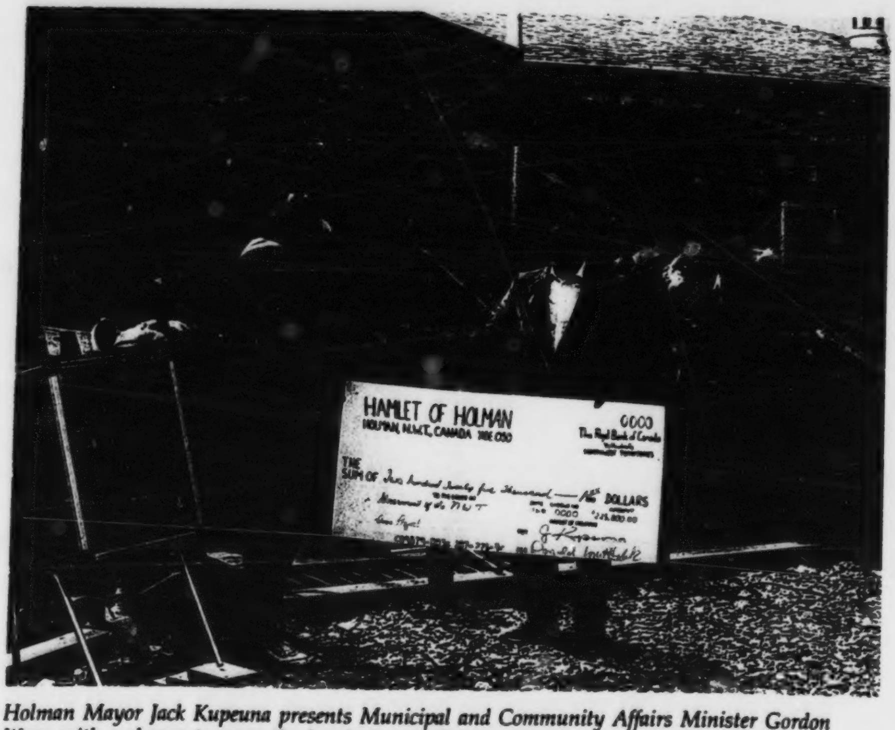
The devolution of the full Arctic Airports Program to the Government of the Northwest Territories continued to be a top priority; however, delays at the federal level prevented further progress in the transfer negotiations during the latter part of 1988. The minister and the Executive Council remained committed to seeing completion of the devolution of this program to meet the needs of northerners for safe and reliable community airports, under the control of local government.

In mid-June, Mr. Wray visited Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour and Holman and discussed various community concerns with each of the hamlet councils. These included the construction and maintenance of municipal infrastructure, financing for municipal governments, regional management and prime public authority.

The minister also travelled to Bromont, Quebec in August 1988 to attend a conference of provincial and territorial Ministers of Municipal Affairs. The ministers exchanged views on a number of mutual concerns, one of the most dominant being the development and maintenance of municipal infrastructure. All of the ministers recommended that the federal government provide emergency financial assistance to the provinces and territories for the construction and renovation of municipal water and sewer systems essential to public health.

DIRECTORATE

The directorate continued to coordinate the department's initiatives and overall direction while maintaining the lead role in the development and evaluation of policies and programs. During 1988, activities included the development of options to initiate and implement prime public authority models at the local level, exploring alternatives in the on-going development of policies outlining financial assistance to municipal governments, issues, and



Holman Mayor Jack Kupeuna presents Municipal and Community Affairs Minister Gordon Wray with a cheque to cover the hamlet's contribution toward a new recreation facility.

the completion of a strategic plan for the department. The directorate also continued to administer the program of financial assistance to regional councils and advised the minister of the councils' program requirements. In support of affirmative action, the directorate has increased training and development to meet the department's goal of 37% native employment by the end of 1989.

EMERGENCY MEASURES

The Emergency Measures Organization, in its first year after its transfer from the Department of Government Services, has continued to concentrate on the completion of community emergency response plans and the re-organization and development of the territorial response to emergencies. Fourteen community visits were conducted to assist municipalities in drafting emergency plans or in designing exercises to test local and regional plans. Emergency measures staff have worked with Territorial headquarters departments and other agencies which have emergency responsibilities in developing comprehensive standard operating procedures, which form an important part of the revised Territorial Peacetime Emergency Plan.

The emergency measures organization has participated in federal-provincial emergency preparedness forums, and has concentrated on training. A Government of the Northwest Territories representative is a member of a national training task force which examines current training available and makes recommendations on future emergency preparedness training programs across the country. This task force was instrumental in having a special emergency preparedness course conducted in Iqaluit. The Canadian Emergency Preparedness College conducted an elected officials course for the mayors of all Baffin communities. Emergency measures staff have also observed a pilot communications course and a dangerous goods course to ensure future courses, delivered nationally or regionally, are appropriate from the northern perspective.

A contingency plan for the re-entry of Cosmos 1900 was developed for the possibility that the Soviet nuclear satellite would crash within the NWT. The plan was developed in conjunction with the Department of National Defence's Northern Region Headquarters. An exercise was staged to test the joint response.

The flood control assistance policy was approved by the Executive Council. This policy assists flood-prone communities to take preventive measures to minimize damage due to flooding.

COMMUNITY PLANNING

The department provided financial and technical assistance to Aklavik, Broughton Island, Fort Liard, Fort Good Hope, Fort Simpson, Gjoa Haven, Hay River, Repulse Bay and Sanikiluaq in the preparation and completion of their community plans. The councils of Igloolik, Fort Resolution, Lac La Martre, Holman, Pelly Bay, Pond Inlet and Whale Cove continued to prepare community plans to guide and direct the future physical development of their communities.

The department provided funding and training for planning and lands administrators hired by the hamlet councils in Arctic Bay, Baker Lake, Broughton Island, Cambridge Bay, Cape Dorset, Coppermine, Pangnirtung and Pond Inlet. Work was completed on three training packages for their staff in the areas of surveying, data collection, and drafting and graphics. The department was also able to cost-share town planning positions with the councils of Iqaluit, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk to address their special requirements.

A handbook was completed to assist municipal officials to prepare and process by-laws adopted under the Planning Act.

The development of building lots continued to be a major activity. Many communities were assisted in the design and construction of land development projects. Over $2.3 million was spent on preparing 314 lots, including 33 in Pangnirtung. Work was started on a policy to establish a loan fund and guidelines to assist developers (both public and private) to service land to meet the building needs of the communities.

The department created the Igal Roth Memorial Scholarship and the Planning Internship Program to assist northern residents who wish to obtain post-secondary education in community and regional planning. Scholarships were awarded to Pamela Kupeuna and Stephen Van Dine in the fall of 1988. A careers pamphlet and resource manual was also prepared to promote careers in the field of planning.

COMMUNITY WORKS AND CAPITAL PLANNING

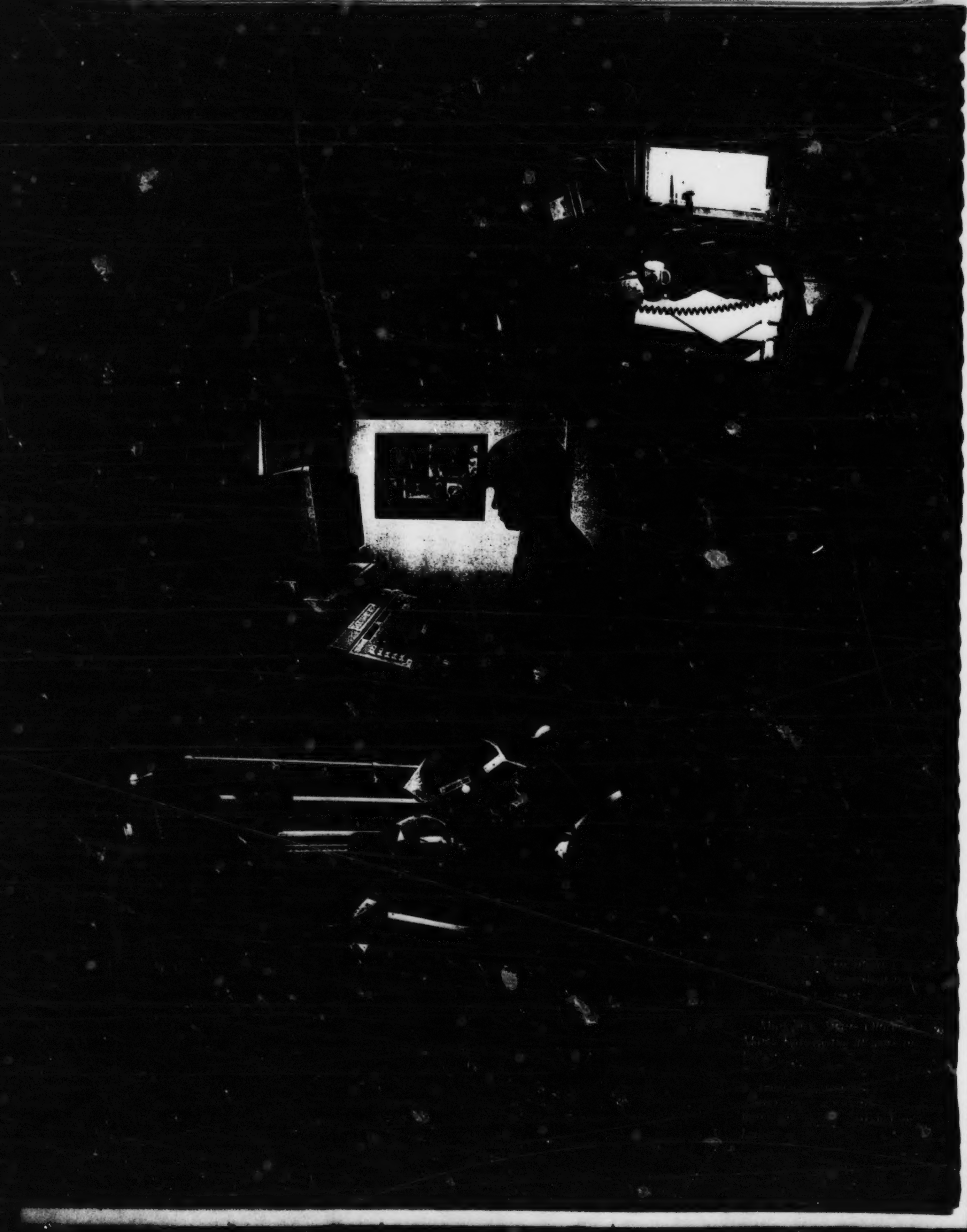
The community works and capital planning division is responsible for the planning and predesign of capital infrastructure for communities. This includes public buildings such as community offices, maintenance garages, parking garages, staff houses, and warehouses; water and sanitation facilities; roads and sidewalks; firehalls; and vehicles for road maintenance, water delivery, and garbage and sewage collection.

During 1988 the community works and capital planning division delivered $19.4 million worth of community works projects to NWT communities. Approximately $5 million of this was given as contributions to communities to implement these projects directly.

Building projects included construction of a community government office for Snowdrift, parking garages at Rae Lakes, Lake Harbour, Sanikiluaq and Baker Lake, and firehalls at Rae Lakes and Eskimo Point. Designs for new firehalls were prepared for Rankin Inlet, Coppermine, Holman, Enterprise and the Hay River Dene Reserve.

Mobile equipment totalling $3.1 million was also purchased for hamlet and settlement operations during 1988/89.

Major water supply projects undertaken in the fiscal year included: completion of the 72-million litre water reservoir and truckfill station at Pangnirtung; first stage construction of a new 6-million litre water reservoir to provide improved fire protection to downtown Yellowknife; completion of the 27-million litre water reservoir and truckfill expansion project at Eskimo Point; phase I construction of a 44-million litre water reservoir/truckfill station construction project at Pond Inlet; completion of new water intake/truckfill stations at Pelly Bay and Repulse Bay and design of a seven-day distribution/emergency water storage reservoir at Rankin Inlet; construction of a new water treatment plant at Fort McPherson; and the construction of an access road to



2

1. [illegible]

2. D[illegible] Yellowknife's Caribou Carnival

3. Peter Doupe hosts the Sport and Recreation display at the Inuvik [illegible] show.

4. Joanna Desrosiers prepares for the snowshoe biathalon at the Arctic Winter Games in Fairbanks, Alaska

an improved water source at Arctic Red River.

Sewage and solid waste projects during 1988 include the design of a secondary mechanical sewage treatment plant at Fort Simpson; construction of sewage lagoon and solid waste site improvements at Aklavik, Arctic Red River, Sachs Harbour, Tuktoyaktuk, Holman, Spence Bay and Whale Cove; the design of solid waste improvements at Baker Lake; and the design of expanded sewage lagoon capacity at Eskimo Point.

Program initiatives undertaken by the division included the negotiation of utility turnover agreements with the towns of Inuvik and Iqaluit and the village of Norman Wells. These agreements are needed to achieve a process by which legal ownership and management control of water and sewage, as well as other associated utilities, would finally rest with the municipal governments.

Another priority of the division during 1988/89 was the further development and implementation of the community works training program for municipal councils and their staffs. New community works training officer positions have been staffed in the Inuvik and Fort Smith regions. Development work has continued with the initiation of hamlet foreman's training workshops, which may be held annually in each region. This year, regional workshops were held in Tuktoyaktuk, Coppermine, Baker Lake and Iqaluit.

In support of affirmative action, the division has promoted interdepartmental interest and cooperation for the development of a pre-engineering technologist/technician program through Arctic College. If there is sufficient student interest, this program will proceed in 1989.

LANDS

A new land application process was introduced for crown lands within NWT communities. The new system streamlines the approval process and establishes a 60-day deadline for the review of land applications.

In conjunction with preparation of a new land development policy, revisions have been made to the land valuation policy to allow land lease fees to be considered as equity towards the recovery of development costs. The schedule for various land administration fees was also updated to reflect current conditions.

Agreement was reached with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs concerning the transfer of community lands in 13 eastern Arctic communities. These additional block land transfers are expected to be completed in early 1989.

The lands division continues to provide support during the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut and Dene/Metis claim negotiations and land selections. The division also researched and co-ordinated land tenure arrangements, on behalf of the government, for the land and buildings associated with the devolution of the Northwest Territories Power Corporation.

SURVEYS AND MAPPING

Precise vertical aerial photography was undertaken of 28 communities and sites, primarily in the Fort Smith region. All communities of the NWT are photographed on a three-year cycle to aid in planning, map updates and for general information. The photos are available to the public through the division or from the national air photo library in Ottawa.

Legal surveys were carried out in 15 communities. These surveys were done under contract with northern firms, for a cost of approximately $450,000. Survey sizes ranged from one or two lots to a major portion of the community of Pangnirtung. The surveys facilitate land disposition and development by providing a legal definition of land parcels.

Emphasis was placed on vertical and horizontal control surveys. These surveys provide a link between the maps used in planning and design and the actual development or construction in the community. Complete control surveys were carried out in one community and two others started last year were completed. Field work was carried out by northern survey firms under contract at a cost of $140,000.

New mapping was carried out on three communities to replace outdated maps. Existing maps of ten other communities were updated using new air photos. Contract costs for mapping were approximately $100,000.

The department is currently developing the format for a land related information system. This automation project will provide greater accessibility for local governments and the general public to information relating to the land, such as property assessment, land use, community planning and mapping services.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

The activities of the municipal affairs division focused on municipal operations, training and development, legislation and the provision of assessment services. Workshops were held in all regions with elected and appointed officials to help them understand new local government legislation: Cities, Towns and Villages Act, Hamlets Act, Charter Communities Act, Settlements Act, the Local Authorities Elections Act, and the Property Assessment and Taxation Act. The development of manuals such as: "How to run a hamlet", "How to run an election" and a draft of "Managing a city, town or village" provided resource materials to municipal corporations. Unincorporated communities are encouraged to investigate the options available to them under the new legislation. During 1988, Enterprise and Fort Resolution became settlement corporations.

In addition, a number of communities are considering charter community status. This is a variation of the municipal structure which allows the residents of a community to negotiate many of the provisions under which their community government will operate. The charter may provide for a relationship between the community council and any band council or other local aboriginal organization in the community.

The department provided assistance to 37 municipalities, and the NWT Association of Municipalities, to purchase computers. Additional training in fundamental accounting principles, as well as computer operations, is being provided to municipal staff.

The municipal inspection program is used to determine training requirements for community staff and council members. At the community level, municipal affairs officers provide professional assistance and guidance to municipal officials and council members on a continuing basis.

The Municipal Employees Benefits Act (MEBA) continues to provide municipal corporations with the opportunity to participate in a pension plan and other benefit programs for their employees. There are 44 organizations (including housing and education associations), participating in the program. Membership in the group insurance part of MEBA increased from 462 members in 1986 to 554 members in 1987. As of September 1988, there were 598 employees enrolled in MEBA.

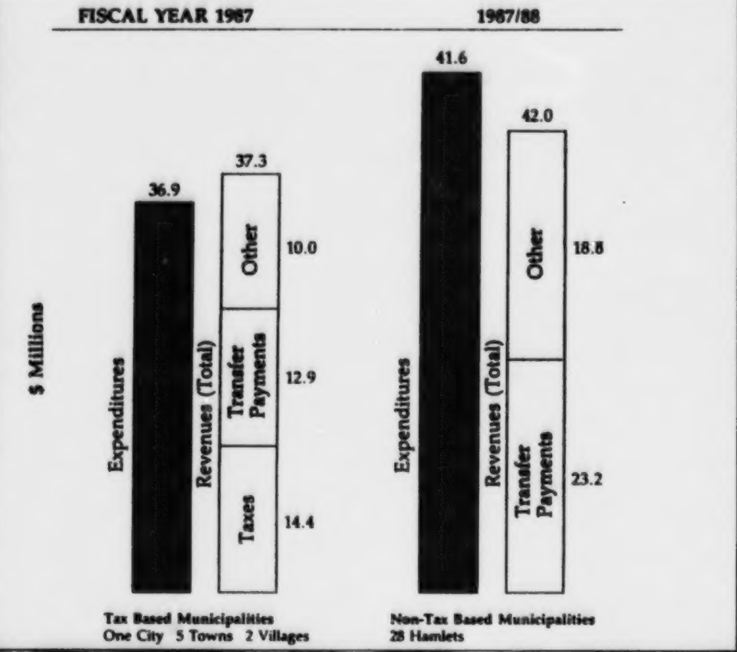
On April 1, 1988 a new water and sewage subsidy program was implemented. Under this program, hamlet councils have overall financial and management control for the provision of water and sewage services in the community. This responsibility allows hamlets to manage their water and sewage finances and to establish appropriate rates. During 1987/88, the Government of the Northwest Territories funded the installation of water meters so that consumer charges could be based on actual consumption.

The NWT's second annual Community Government Week was held November 6 - 11, 1988 in recognition of the important role played by community governments in the day-to-day affairs of the residents of the Northwest Territories. The theme of this event was "Community government — get involved".

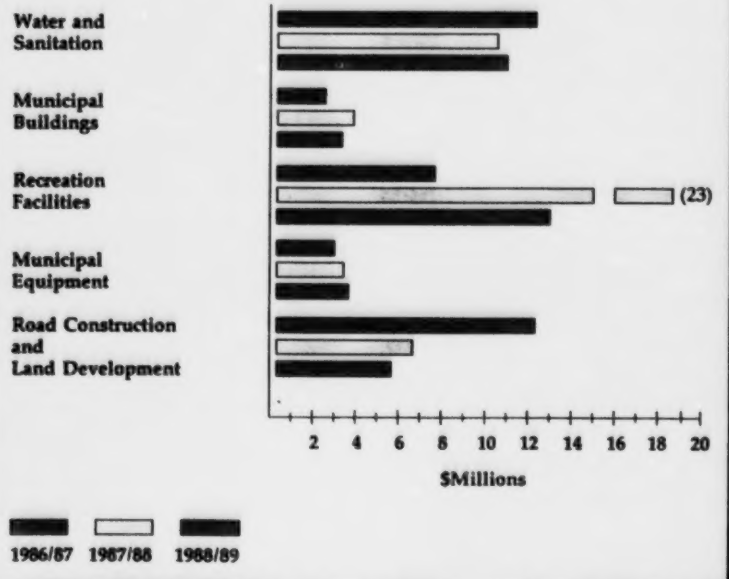
The property assessment section is now operating under the new Property Assessment and Taxation Act. The general taxation area, which includes 39 communities, underwent a general assessment under the newly adopted Act. The city of Yellowknife's general assessment commenced January 1, 1988 and will be completed for the 1989 assessment year. In 1988, the process has begun to add the communities of Detah, Snowdrift, Fort Liard, Fort Resolution, and Lac La Martre to the general taxation area assessment base.

Consolidated Statement of Municipal Revenues and Expenditures (As of March 31, 1988)

**Transfer payments include grants in lieu of taxes but not payments for operation of community airports.*



Three Year Comparison of Capital Expenditures by Program



ARCTIC AIRPORTS

Devolution of the Arctic Airports program from the federal to the territorial government continued as a high priority in 1988. While discussions between Transport Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories have slowed, the department will continue to press for devolution of the program, together with a resource base large enough to respond to the airport facility and service need of the NWT communities. With negotiations for the transfer of the Arctic Airports program continuing, airport and aerodrome improvements, along with plans for future works at Arctic airports, were completed by both the Territorial government and Transport Canada. Planning and preliminary design was also initiated by the department of National Defence for the construction of a forward operating location at Rankin Inlet as part of the North American Air Defence modernization program.

In the Kitikmeot region, visual approach slope indicator systems (VASIS) were installed at Coppermine and the airfield lighting panel was replaced; an aviation services review was also initiated for Coppermine; the water holding tank in the Holman passenger shelter was replaced; and aircraft plug-ins were installed at Spence Bay.

In the Keewatin region, design of the Coral Harbour passenger shelter was completed; and a 24-hour (CRS) community airport radio station operation commenced December 1, 1988 with five locally hired and trained observer/communicators; plans for the gravel crushing and runway overlay project at Chesterfield Inlet were implemented; the snowblower was re-conditioned and the airport access road was upgraded at Eskimo Point. The interior walls of both the air terminal and maintenance garage at Rankin Inlet were re-furbished and painted.

In the Baffin region, the visual aid system was upgraded and restored at Grise Fiord; the snowblower was reconditioned and apron floodlights were installed at Igloolik; a major gravel crushing and placement project along with apron expansion was started at Pond Inlet; a 100-meter runway extension was completed at Pangnirtung; a potentially hazardous rock outcrop on the approach to the Lake Harbour runway was blasted and removed; plans for runway overlays at Sanikiluaq and Clyde River, as well as for aerodrome upgrading at Arctic Bay, were also developed.

In the Inuvik region, airfield lighting feeder cable was replaced and river bank repairs adjacent to the runway were carried out at Aklavik; at Fort Good Hope, a log structure was erected and both airport brushing and runway drainage works were completed; aircraft radio-controlled aerodrome lighting units were installed at Fort Franklin, Fort Good Hope and Paulatuk; the airfield lighting system was rehabilitated at Fort McPherson; rotating beacons were installed at Fort Franklin and Fort Good Hope; a new combined storage/electrical building was erected at Paulatuk and hand held brush cutters were purchased for Aklavik, Fort Franklin, Fort McPherson and Fort Norman.

In the Fort Smith region, major airport upgrading was completed at Fort Resolution; new flooring was installed in the Fort Resolution passenger shelter and the diesel fuel dispenser was upgraded; at Fort Liard, the apron and vehicle parking area were resurfaced with crushed gravel, airport brushing was completed, the Vohl snowblower was reconditioned and security fencing was installed; airport brushing and apron upgrading was completed at Fort Providence and an aircraft radio-controlled aerodrome lighting unit was also installed; new rotating beacons were installed at Fort Resolution and Wrigley; runway resurfacing and apron improvements were completed at Lac La Martre; windsock towers were installed at Lac La Martre and Snowdrift; minor electrical improvements were made to the garage, passenger shelter and stand-by power plant at Wrigley; a portable power generator and an emergency airfield lighting system were purchased and installed at Rae Lakes; runway drainage works and resurfacing was completed at Jean Marie River.

A total of 30 observer/communicator students were trained in four courses held in Fort Smith during 1988.

SPORT AND RECREATION

The highlight of the 1988 sports calendar was the Arctic Winter Games held in Fairbanks, Alaska. Participation in the trials to select the NWT team increased to 2,500 athletes from 48 communities compared to 2,000 athletes from 37 communities in 1986. NWT athletes captured 140 medals, 48 gold, 36 silver and 56 bronze, second only to Alaska. Yellowknife will host the 20th anniversary games in 1990.

The introduction of the NWT winter regional games program in 1988-89 will see major sport competitions in all regions of the NWT for the first time in an off-Arctic Winter Games year. This program is designed to maintain interest and participation in winter sports on an ongoing basis, with opportunity for major sport competition each winter.

Programs designed to increase sport opportunities in small, isolated communities have had tremendous response. Thirty-four sport competitions involving an average of three communities have been funded to the end of September. Up to 20 more events will be sponsored under the intercommunity sport competition program. With funding provided under the sport skills clinic program, 26 sport skills clinics have been held involving 46 communities, with 10 more clinics scheduled.

The Sport North Federation continues to provide service to NWT sport governing bodies with popular programs to assist with sport competition travel, annual meetings, and technical clinics. Five students received scholarships to assist with post-secondary study in the fields of sport and recreation under a new program introduced this past year by Sport North.

Ministers responsible for Sport and Recreation announced at their annual conference in November that 1989 will be celebrated throughout Canada as the Year of the Coach. The year will be marked by special recognition and publicity for the many hundreds of volunteers who give unselfishly of their time. A coaching conference, to be held in the spring of 1989, will highlight activities in the Northwest Territories.

Construction of new recreation facilities continued as a department priority with more than $13 million budgeted. Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake both opened new recreation complexes with the final completion of their community halls. Also in the Keewatin, a new arena was constructed in Coral Harbour, and in Eskimo Point planning is under way to upgrade the arena and add a new community hall. In the Baffin region, Cape Dorset opened its new arena and curling rink for the 1988 winter season. Hall Beach has a new community hall, and Pond Inlet a curling rink. In the Inuvik region, twin arena/curling facilities in Fort McPherson and Aklavik were opened in time to take advantage of the end of last winter, while Sachs Harbour will be able to use its new arena this winter. Arctic Red River has a new community gym.

In the Kitikmeot region, Cambridge Bay has a new community hall and an upgraded arena. Coppermine saw similar upgrading completed to its arena and the addition of a curling rink.

Capping an extremely active infrastructure development program was the completion of a number of new facilities in the Fort Smith region. Community gyms were built at the Hay River Reserve, Wrigley and Yellowknife Lot 500. The arena in Pine Point was relocated to Fort Resolution, Fort Simpson had a new gym and curling rink added to its arena, and Yellowknife opened its new swimming pool and curling rink.

A major feature of recreation facility projects is the degree of community participation and local labour. A variety of imaginative partnerships has evolved with communities to achieve this objective. For example, the gym in the Hay River Reserve was constructed by Tu Cho Gam, the Dene band construction company. The Pine Point arena was dismantled and reconstructed in Fort Resolution by that community's development corporation.

Major resources have been dedicated to training skilled community recreation leaders over the past three years. The results are becoming evident; 10 graduates of the community recreation leaders course offered through Arctic College are employed full-time as recreation co-ordinators and 25 students are currently enrolled in the program, with the next class of nine to graduate in April 1989. Under the recreation leaders salary subsidy program, 55 full-time positions are being supported in 30 communities, 30 recreation co-ordinators and 25 facility managers/maintainers.

The department recognizes that while full-time trained staff are essential, the volunteer is the foundation of recreation programs. To further promote recreation volunteers, a recognition program was implemented in 1988. Twenty-four volunteers throughout the NWT were recognized at regional events for their outstanding contributions to community recreation.

Affirmative action initiatives saw a second recreation development officer graduate from the community recreation leaders program and assume her position in the Kitikmeot regional office. Recreation career promotion displays have been further developed and used extensively at various high school career days.

The department's above-ground pool program continues to be popular, with 17 communities operating pools, two waterfront programs operating and assistance being provided to help another six communities bus children to nearby facilities. In addition to providing a popular summer recreation activity, the program teaches swimming and water safety; more than 750 Red Cross swimming awards were presented this past summer. Aquatic leadership continues as a priority, with 150 youngsters having received advanced training leading to lifeguard qualifications. Two local girls trained under this program worked at the pool in Aklavik this year.

With support from the department, Inuit games were held in Coppermine, Rankin Inlet and Cape Dorset and Dene games in Fort Providence, Snowdrift and Fort Franklin. Games are planned for next summer in the Inuvik region after a two-year break.

Other programs supported by the department include the Terry Fox Run, in which almost all NWT communities participated, and Canada's Fitweek, which saw a 200 percent increase in participation, with 18,000 people from 25 communities involved in 74 different events designed to promote and encourage physical activity among all ages.

Juggling at the community games celebration in Pond Inlet.

Economic Development and Tourism

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

With his appointment last April as Minister of Economic Development and Tourism, the Honourable Gordon Wray was determined to come to grips with the NWT's fundamental economic problem of uneven growth. Like Canada as a whole, the NWT is afflicted by severe regional disparities. While major centres like Yellowknife are prospering as never before, most of the territory's smaller communities are suffering economic stagnation and acute unemployment.

To address the problem, Mr. Wray instructed his department to work in close co-operation with the Legislative Assembly's task force on the economy, and to examine the NWT economy in detail with a view to developing a comprehensive, realistic and practical strategy for future development, by July 1989. In addition to laying out a broad course of action for the department as a whole over the next five years, the strategy will contain a series of plans pinpointing income and employment opportunities in each major sector of the economy, and identifying appropriate means for realizing those opportunities in the shortest possible time.

The minister has also invited the federal government to join him in finding a way to streamline current funding programs into a less cumbersome "single window" approach to government assistance.

In the meantime, Mr. Wray has stressed the need to ensure northerners receive maximum benefits from existing economic activity. To this end, he was successful in convincing his Canadian provincial counterparts that the Northwest Territories should be exempted from a proposed national agreement to dismantle government preference policies for local workers and businesses.

In keeping with the Government of the Northwest Territories' "Priorities for the 1990s," Mr. Wray has been working to further develop import substitution, renewable resource harvesting, tourism, business development and arts and crafts.

In the area of import substitution, for example, the minister authorized funding assistance for the establishment of a Yellowknife firm which will manufacture bricks and blocks used in local construction projects.

Mr. Wray opened the Northwest Passage Historical Park in Gjoa Haven this September. He promoted the expansion of other tourism facilities and programs to accommodate the substantial increase of visitors to the NWT generated by the department's and the Tourism Industry Association's new marketing strategy and advertising campaigns.

Similarly, the NWT arts and crafts industry has received much-needed assistance in marketing and business management under Mr. Wray's tenure.

In renewable resources, Mr. Wray has taken a keen interest in the progress of new fisheries and country food processing facilities in the Baffin, Keewatin, Kitikmeot and Inuvik. With his colleague, the Honourable Titus Allooloo, Minister of Renewable Resources, Mr. Wray travelled to Britain, where they were instrumental in stalling proposed legislation that would have required all furs caught in leg hold traps to be so labelled. The law would have been extremely detrimental to the NWT fur industry.

Throughout the year, Mr. Wray made several speeches to business groups in the NWT and southern Canada which presented a favorable investment image of the NWT.

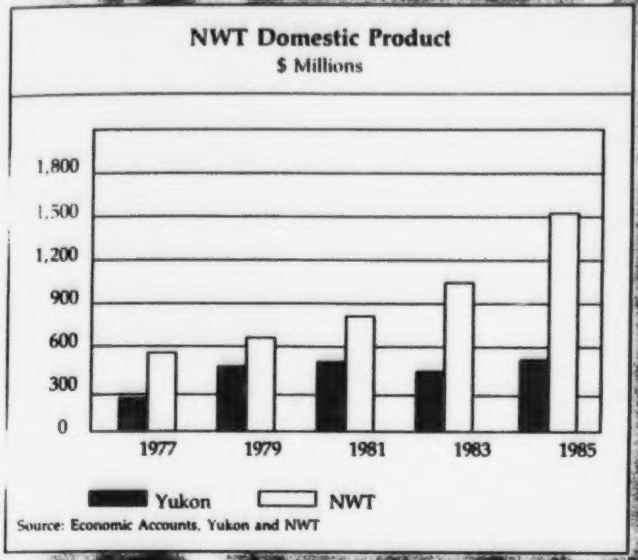
DIRECTORATE

The directorate represented the Government of the Northwest Territories at several national and international economic forums, including intergovernmental working groups responsible for the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement and the task force examining ways to reduce barriers to inter-provincial/territorial trade. The division also provided input to the Dene/Metis Land Claims agreement-in-principle signed on September 5th, 1988, the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut claim and the Inuvialuit final agreement.

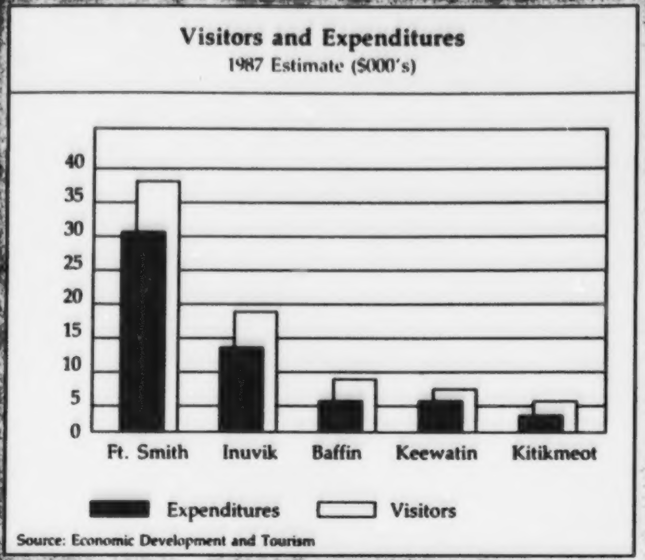
The division continued work on a computerized economic model for the NWT. This system allows simulation and evaluation of various economic development scenarios and provides a consistent framework for sectoral and policy analysis. It can perform repeated "what if" assignments quickly and efficiently, thus allowing governments to fine-tune programs and services in an effort to maximize territorial growth. In its current phase, the model is limited to simulating economic account variables, but it will be expanded to include analysis of other variables such as employment and population changes; distinctions between native and non-native components of the economy, particularly with regard to employment and population; distinctions among specific sectors (e.g. trade, services, non-renewable, renewable industries) of the economy; and separation of the western NWT from the less industrialized regions.

Policy and planning is also developing a comprehensive computerized data base called Management for results system (MFRS) which allows the department to evaluate program impacts by assessing where and how financial assistance is being used. MFRS data collection forms have been designed to gather information on business development programs from client applications, and the business development component of MFRS began operating in June. MFRS is now producing reports on a daily and monthly basis.

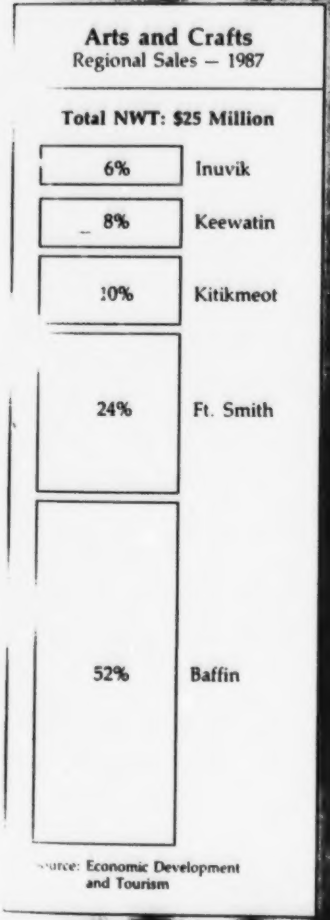
The three-year $38.6 million Canada/NWT Economic Development Agreement (EDA) saw completion of its first year of operation. The EDA established five subsidiary agreements to promote income and employment growth in tourism, small business, mining, renewable resources and arts and crafts sectors of the economy. A sixth subsidiary


NWT Domestic Product
$ Millions

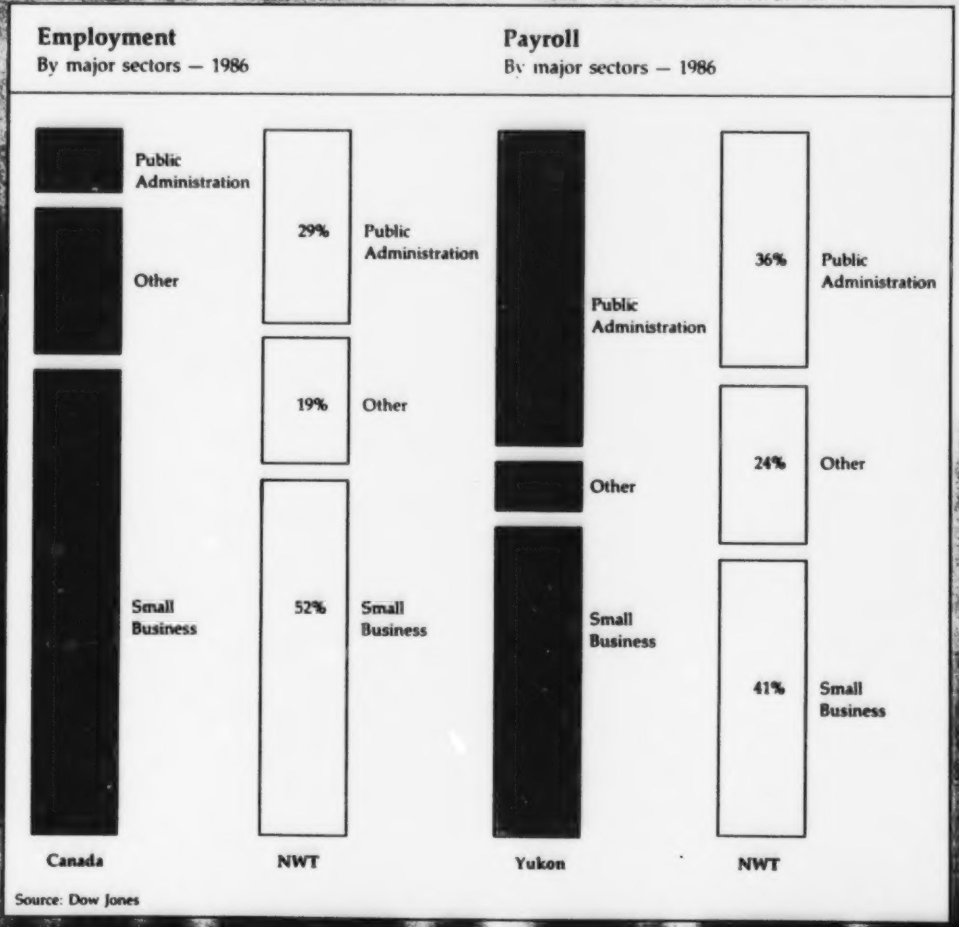
Source: Economic Accounts, Yukon and NWT


Visitors and Expenditures
1987 Estimate ($000's)

Source: Economic Development and Tourism


Arts and Crafts
Regional Sales — 1987

Source: Economic Development and Tourism


Employment
By major sectors — 1986

Payroll
By major sectors — 1986

Source: Dow Jones

The [illegible] [illegible] hunt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Bay [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Cambridge Bay Hunters and Trappers Association opened Central Arctic Meats, a processing plant and retail outlet, in 1988.

Mechanic David [illegible] works at a private automobile garage in Rankin Inlet.

[illegible]

agreement, applied economic planning, supports development in all sectors. More than 200 applications totalling more than $7.5 million were approved. Major EDA projects involved the NWT Tourism Industry Association marketing campaign, Siniktarvik Hotel, Nahanni Inn, the Norman Wells Historical Society, Iqaluit Enterprises Ltd. and Hay River Bowling Lanes Ltd. Smaller, but still significant contributions were granted to the Dene Native Corporation, Qiqiqtaaluk Corporation, David Alagaloh and the Coppermine Eskimo Co-operative Ltd. Measuring the performance of the EDA is an important component of the agreement. The division began developing an evaluation framework for the six subsidiary agreements and the program delivery system.

The division worked in close cooperation with the Legislative Assembly's Committee on Economic Development by providing them with background analysis of the economy, co-operating in the development of a set of resource maps and assisting them to develop a set of regional profiles. Divisional staff also prepared a major presentation on the NWT economy for an Edmonton trade and investment conference.

Work got under way on a strategic five-year plan for economic development in the NWT which, when completed next year, will detail specific development opportunities in each sector of the economy and recommend ways to pursue those opportunities.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The business services section provided managerial and financial assistance to the NWT business community through the Economic Development Agreement, the Business Loan Fund, the Eskimo Loan Fund, Special ARDA, the economic development organization support policy and several other programs.

Approximately $500,000 was spent under the EDA's business development sub-agreement, $4 million loaned under the BLF and ELF; and $1 million spent through Special ARDA.

EDA highlights include $78,000 to establish a heavy construction business in Chesterfield Inlet, $20,000 to expand and modernize Yellowknife Bowspringer Kennels and Veterinary Clinic and $100,000 to establish a bowling alley in Hay River. Special ARDA approved $200,000 to establish a native-owned airline in Yellowknife, $82,000 for Pelly Bay's Koomiut Co-operative to construct a new store, $117,000 to modernize a wood cutting operation in Fort Smith, $70,000 to assist in the start up of the StarTech geological survey crew in Fort Good Hope and $33,000 to establish an electronic sales and service business in Rankin Inlet.

The division assisted in the formation of two new native-owned development corporations in the Keewatin which will participate in a new, large-scale commercial and residential complex.

The division continued to work very closely with regional chambers of commerce and provided financial assistance to help fund the formation of the new Coppermine Chamber of Commerce.

A mineral identification/prospector training course was held in Gjoa Haven in May.

Negotiations with North Warning System contractors were held to ensure maximum northern benefits are derived from the project. Frontec Logistics Corp., which has been awarded the operations and maintenance contract, is contractually committed to creating at least 363 person-years of employment and to spending at least $12 million on purchases in the north by 1992. Canac/Microtel, which has the communications contract, is committed to creating 276 person-years of employment, of which 50% must be filled by northern residents, and to spending a total of $28 million overall in the north. The companies must provide training for 163 and 151 northerners respectively. Both have northern preference policies for contracts.

The division funded numerous renewable resource development projects through the EDA and schedule C of its commercial renewable resource use policy. Funding included $250,000 to establish a meat processing plant in Cambridge Bay, $100,000 to start a "hog" farm south of Hay River, and approximately $300,000 in marketing and stock assessments in the Baffin region and $150,000 in the Keewatin. In addition, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada received $150,000 to assess the processing and marketing of seal leather and other seal products.

The scallop fishery in Cumberland Sound completed a third year of test fishing, including a three-week period of commercial fishing designed to evaluate the viability of the industry; early indications are that a small-scale commercial inshore fishery would be viable in Pangnirtung. The winter halibut fisheries in Cumberland Sound and a char fishery near Igloolik provided employment opportunities during February and March. The offshore shrimp fishery was developed through a joint venture between the Qiqiqtaaluk Corporation of Iqaluit and Farocan Inc. of Ottawa. Approximately 20 Inuit were hired from the Baffin to work on the shrimp trawlers. The Arctic char fishery's 1988 catch exceeded that of all previous seasons and was complemented by a noticeable improvement in quality.

The Inuvialuit Game Council developed a full-scale plan for a commercial muskox harvest to produce meat products for sale in the NWT and points south, beginning next year.

In the arts and crafts sector, the division emphasized improved production quality, improved supply of raw materials and improved management and marketing within the industry.

More than $1 million was spent on such projects including $30,000 for Sachs Harbour to purchase a supply of qiviut, $18,000 for the Pangnirtung Co-operative to hold printing workshops and $22,000 for the Coppermine Eskimo Co-operative to establish a soapstone and textiles distribution centre for local artists.

An experimental marble workshop held near Cape Dorset yielded a spectacular ten foot carving which is destined for the new regional visitor centre, scheduled to open in Iqaluit in 1990. Further experimental workshops are planned for 1989 as part of an ongoing effort by the department to research and develop new products and technologies for the arts and crafts industry.

1. Kayaking near Pond Inlet

2. The Coppermine area is renowned for its Arctic char fishing

3. Float planes take tourists to world-class adventure

4. The North's unique cultures attract many visitors.

TOURISM AND PARKS

TravelArctic, the marketing section of the division, completed its first year of an intensive marketing plan that included magazine, television and radio advertising targeted primarily at the United States market. Under the theme "Canada's Northwest Territories, Within Reach, Yet beyond Belief," the campaign generated over 105,000 responses from the travelling public as well as the travel trade. These responses came in the form of letters and calls over the government's new toll free telephone service — the Arctic Hotline.

Working closely with the NWT tourism industry, sales leads were passed directly to northern operators to convert them into sales. Preliminary research indicates that operators across the NWT experienced a 6 to 15% increase in sales over the previous year. This impressive growth was partially due to the department's efforts in working with the private sector to develop new package tours that can be readily purchased by consumers and the trade alike.

To date, TravelArctic's campaign has received one national and two international awards of excellence, a strong indication that the Northwest Territories is gaining a positive profile in both domestic and international markets.

With the success of the marketing campaign, departmental emphasis shifted to development, in order to increase facilities and services needed to accommodate the higher volume of tourists.

Bold new initiatives got under way to expand the territorial parks system as division officials initiated discussions with communities to develop new tourism destination parks. These parks would complement the existing network of roadside and community parks which serve travellers to the NWT as well as local residents. For example, proposals are being considered for the Canol Trail which runs from the Yukon border to Norman Wells and Campbell Hills/Lake close to Inuvik. The planning process involves extensive consultations with affected communities, native associations and other public interest groups.

The Kekerten and Northwest Passage Historic Parks were officially opened in 1988 after much planning, development and assistance from communities. Elders played an especially important role in advising the department on the development of Kekerten Historic Park. At Gjoa Haven, the Northwest Passage theme was developed for visitors and residents to appreciate and understand the significance of Amundsen's exploration of the Northwest Passage, to view Amundsen's visit as an interface of two cultures and to provide the community with a focal point for visitors.

Interpretive signage for along the Dempster and Highways Three and One has been developed to enhance travel for visitors.

A tourism product development strategy was finalized with the Tourism Industry Association (TIA) and the travel zone associations and is now being implemented.

Growth in tourism has necessitated extensive revisions to lodge and outfitter licensing regulations, and discussions got under way with the TIA and the travel zone associations to streamline industry operating procedures.

Under the tourism development subsidiary agreement of the EDA, more than $1.2 million was spent to provide tourism infrastructure support for hotels, lodges, visitor centres and other related developments in the NWT. Funding for projects included $600,000 for improvement and expansion of hotel accommodation in Rankin Inlet, $250,000 for a new hotel in Rae-Edzo, $200,000 for hotel modernization and expansion in Fort Simpson, over $200,000 for the Norman Wells Heritage Society to build a historical interpretive centre for the community and the Canol Trail and almost $100,000 for the co-operative in Cambridge Bay to improve its facilities. The program also supported tourism training initiatives with other federal and territorial agencies. The division's provision of specialized assistance for facility, product and package tour development to private sector operators has resulted in new NWT vacation packages carried by wholesalers from as far away as Japan, Australia and West Germany.

One of the division's major goals is to improve the quality of visitor orientation through an ambitious expansion of visitor centres across the NWT. The Angmarlik Centre in Pangnirtung officially opened this summer and work is proceeding rapidly on centres in Rankin Inlet, Iqaluit and Norman Wells.

Basic public infrastructure is also being modernized and expanded. Fred Henne, Blackstone and Chuk Parks have each undergone considerable renovation and work has begun on renovating the Canol Road as a major Heritage Hiking Trail. New standards for park signage are being implemented to identify territorial parks as an integrated "family" of facilities.

With these programs and aggressive private sector participation, the travel sector generated some $120 million in revenues.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

This division provides advice and guidance to program managers and their staff to facilitate good financial and administrative practices.

The administration section's responsibilities include management of the division and the provision of support for general administration and personnel activities.

The finance section is responsible for the general accounting of revenues and expenditures and for assuring strong internal financial controls.

The systems and procedures section is responsible for co-ordinating and monitoring the budgetary processes. This section is also responsible for providing technical assistance and training in sound financial management practices.

The Honourable Jeannie Marie-Jewell Minister of Social Services Minister of Personnel

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

The Department of Social Services had a significant year during 1988 as its new minister, the Honourable Jeannie Marie-Jewell, took a lead role in promoting consultation with communities. The Minister visited more than 11 communities to seek the opinions of residents on local issues and concerns. The information will help ensure that the department's programs and services are more responsive to community needs.

The Minister completed the transfer of federal national native alcohol and drug abuse program and community mental health services to the government in 1988. The new structure will allow greater decentralization of services, more integrated program delivery, and increased participation in the design and administration of services by community residents.

This year also marked the beginning of activities between the department and the new board of management for alcohol and drug services. The board, which oversees all alcohol and drug programs and reports directly to the minister, meets regularly throughout the year and advises on contribution expenditures and long-range planning.

Alcohol and drug specialist and community mental health specialist positions were identified for each region in 1988. The incumbents will provide support services to alcohol and drug treatment centres, community mental health projects, and community groups involved in the delivery of alcohol and drug programs.

A major accomplishment in 1988 was the proclamation of the Child Day Care Act on January 1 and the establishment of the child day care regulations on July 1. The regulations set standards for the operation of facilities and the quality of care provided by day care operators across the NWT. The minister also approved $200,000 in emergency funding, to help day care centres meet health and safety standards and improve the quality of care.

A major public awareness campaign on child sexual abuse was begun in 1988. The objective of this campaign is education and prevention, by informing the public about the serious problem of child sexual abuse in the NWT. At the same time, a contract was awarded to the Native Women's Association training centre to conduct a needs assessment on treatment services and resources for victims and perpetrators of child sexual abuse.

The Minister supported development in the area of mental health by establishing three pilot projects for help lines in the western Arctic. The projects, located in Yellowknife, Hay River and Inuvik, will provide 24-hour referral and counselling for people in distress. If the projects are successful, they will pave the way for further development of help lines across the NWT.

Continued emphasis was placed on keeping young offenders close to their home communities by building smaller, regional facilities in the NWT. Construction commenced on a new 14-bed territorial maximum secure facility in Fort Smith. This facility will be ready for occupancy in 1989.

The Minister continued to expand the department's residential facilities. Renovations at the Yellowknife correctional centre were completed this year. Programs were moved into new areas of the facility, and a new administration wing was added. Construction also began on expansion of the South Mackenzie correction centre in Hay River. This will upgrade the capacity of the building from 35 beds to 60 beds.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES

A conference on family violence, held in Yellowknife in March, was attended by men and women from across the NWT and produced

Dorothy McLeod, supervisor of the Aklavik seniors' home, with resident Bessie Wingneck.

recommendations for action. Safe shelter programs were established in Spence Bay and Cambridge Bay, and the first "second stage" housing program for women leaving shelter and re-establishing themselves was started in Hay River.

Under the auspices of the Dene Nation, Metis Association and the Native Women's Association, the department sponsored a tripartite study of child welfare issues in Dene communities. A public information campaign about child abuse and its prevention was undertaken. A protocol for investigation of child abuse complaints was developed to provide staff with clear guidelines. In the Inuvik region, communities will be assisted in dealing with child abuse through the hiring of a child sexual abuse co-ordinator.

Emergency funding for child day care centres was made available after the Child Day Care Act and regulations came into effect in July. A two-day consultation with day care interest groups was held in August. Participants received information about federal child care initiatives and presented ideas on child day care policy in the NWT.

ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH

The resources of the alcohol and drug services, increased through the transfer of the former federal national native alcohol and drug abuse program to the department, provided $4.5 million in contribution funding to 38 communities to operate alcohol and drug prevention, education, counseling and treatment programs. This funding also provides for youth initiatives aimed at reducing alcohol and drug abuse among young people.

Regional planning for community mental health services began, with an initial focus on improving co-ordination of existing services and development of local, community-based resources.

The clinical services program provided assessment, treatment and consultation for children and youth with severe emotional, behavioural and psychological disorders. This program is aimed at children in need of care and adolescents in trouble with the law. Some 150 children and their families were assisted in the past year.

Responsibility for correctional psychology was transferred to the alcohol, drug, and community mental health division. The correctional psychologist provides assessment and treatment for inmates in correctional centres, as well as consulting with officials on the mental health needs of inmates and providing forensic psychological services to the courts.

COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES

The number of persons receiving social assistance increased by 15.4% over 1987. An average of 3,050 persons and their dependents received financial help each month. Total expenditure in 1988 was $17.93 million. The number of senior citizens receiving the senior citizen's supplementary benefit from the government increased by 23% over the previous year. Each month, an average of 1,541 senior citizens received a territorial supplement of $85 to their federal pension benefits. The total expenditure for the year was $1,500,000.

Through an employment enhancement program, which is cost-shared with the federal government, 165 recipients of social assistance were placed in job training programs designed to help those who need specific job skills to enter the labour force.

The town of Iqaluit continues to deliver social services through a devolution agreement with the department. Negotiations with other communities toward similar agreements are under way.

The demand for services for the aged and handicapped continued to increase. The number of homecare programs, cost-shared with the territorial government's Department of Health, has increased to six. Homemaker programs now exist in all of the larger communities.

Construction of a personal care housing project for senior citizens in Fort Simpson started in 1988. A group home for handicapped adults will be completed this year. With the growing number of elderly and handicapped people who wish to remain in their own homes and communities, services which help them to maintain independence have increased.

CORRECTIONS

During 1988, three adult correctional centres operated in Hay River, Iqaluit and Yellowknife. The average adult prison population was approximately 243, an increase of 6% over 1987. This highest number of inmates in a month occurred in May, with 269 offenders.

Female offenders are housed in the Baffin and Yellowknife correctional centres. When the renovations are completed at the South Mackenzie correctional centre in Hay River, female offenders will be housed there also.

Community-based corrections programs have increased in the past year, with emphasis on planning for the return of inmates to their home communities and on increasing the number of fine options programs available in communities. This will enable persons who cannot pay fines to do community service work as a substitute.

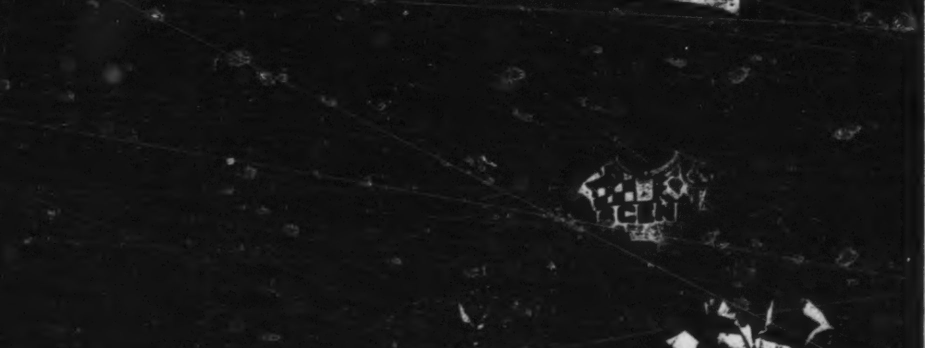
Youth justice committees are now operating in most communities in the NWT. They act as alternatives to the correctional system and as advisory committees to local social workers. The department has contracted open custody services to local persons in order to keep as many young persons as possible in their home communities.

REGIONAL ACTIVITY

With the reorganization of the Fort Smith region, the Fort Smith area was created, consisting of Fort Smith, Hay River, Hay River Dene Reserve, Fort Resolution and Enterprise. Social services were withdrawn from Pine Point after the closure of the town in July 1988.

The Department of Social Services contracted two group homes for children, in Hay River and Fort Smith. A specialized foster home in Fort Smith has been providing care for handicapped children. Foster homes are also available in each community.

Trailcross, a facility operated by Social Services in Fort Smith, also provides care and treatment programs to teenagers. Young offenders sentenced to open custody are placed in Trailcross, private and group homes in Hay River and Fort Smith, and in a contracted facility in Fort Fitzgerald.



1) Youth Officer [illegible] Oulette encourages [illegible] development.

2) Pond Inlet youngsters travel to day care, northern style.

3) Counsellors Ellen [illegible], Eddie Amagonalok and Loretta Laroque at the Northern Lights Treatment Centre in Inuvik.

Two facilities, River Ridge in Fort Smith and the Hay River secure facility, are also available for placement of young offenders from across the NWT who have been sentenced to secure custody.

Teenagers are taught wilderness life skills, with an emphasis on native cultural values, in contracted summer camp programs. In 1988, camps were operated in Fort Resolution, Hay River Dene Reserve and Fort Smith.

Co-ordinated homecare and homemaker services to senior citizens and handicapped persons were increased in 1988. Construction also began on a new personal care facility in Hay River, which will be opened in the fall of 1989.

With the opening of the fine options program in Fort Resolution, the program was extended to all major communities. Justice programs are now available in Fort Smith through a contracted co-ordinated justice program at the friendship centre.

Alcohol and drug counseling programs are operating on contract in all Fort Smith region communities.

Shelter and counseling services for victims of family violence are provided by the Tawow society in Fort Smith and the safe home network in Hay River. Occupancy rates increased in 1988 as the service became more widely known.

The Department of Social Service, in co-operation with the Baffin Regional Inuit Association, jointly hosted the first regional conference on social issues. Elders, middle-aged people and youth were represented from every Baffin community.

A camp for young offenders is now operated by the Mingutuo Outpost Lodge Company at Gold Cove, 85 kilometres from Iqaluit. After a three month pilot project, the camp is now fully open year round.

Construction was completed on the new group home for aged and handicapped adults, which can accommodate eight people from the Baffin region. Opening date for the home is December 1988.

The Ismaqsungiitut (secure custody) centre is under construction, and is scheduled to be completed in March 1989. It will have 21 staff positions, for which recent graduates of the human services program at Arctic College in Iqaluit will be eligible.

The Inuit Tapirisat of Canada developed a training program for the youth justice committees of the Keewatin region, which was then delivered by Social Services staff in Inuktitut and English.

A contracted group home for handicapped children in Rankin Inlet has been providing services to children from the Keewatin and Kitikmeot regions.

Homemaker services have been expanded throughout the Keewatin region. In Baker Lake, the hospice society provides a co-ordinated homecare program on contract for individuals with terminal and chronic illness. In Baker Lake, a senior citizen's housing facility was planned in consultation with the Qilautimiut seniors group. It is now under construction and will provide five independent living units.

The Kataaaujaq society has been funded to provide shelter for victims of family violence and to sponsor a territorial women's conference in Rankin Inlet. The Baker Lake hospice shelters victims of family violence.

The fine options program is now available in all communities in the Keewatin region.

Through the employment enhancement program, jointly sponsored by the Department of Social Services and Canada Employment, job entry programs for on-going social assistance recipients were funded in all Keewatin communities, providing job skill training to many unemployed persons.

The Department of Social Services in the Kitikmeot region has co-operated with the Department of Education and local education authorities to assist a number of young people with special needs to develop academically and socially.

Social Services and the RCMP are co-operating to deal with the sexual abuse of children.

Shelters for victims of family violence have been established in Cambridge Bay and Spence Bay. Family homes in Holman Island, Coppermine and Gjoa Haven have entered into contracts to provide safe homes.

Two specialists in alcohol and drug programs and community mental health have been hired to assist Kitikmeot communities develop their own programs.

The Department of Social Services in the Inuvik region ensured homemaker services were made available in all communities, with contracts signed with eight communities during the year.

Eight communities also entered into contracts with Social Services to provide prevention projects for youth in the communities and on the land.

The fine option program commenced in three Inuvik region communities.

After the termination of the northern oil and gas action program, several projects sponsored by NOGAP were able to continue: the Knute Lang Camp for youth in Aklavik and the Holman Island alcohol program which received new funding. An alcohol field worker was hired in Arctic Red River.

Through two employment enhancement programs in Aklavik and Fort Franklin, jointly sponsored by the Department of Social Services and Canada Employment, unemployed persons on social assistance were able to acquire job related skills.

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

In 1988, an area of major activity within the Staff Relations Division of the Department of Personnel was an increase of almost 900 person-years as a result of program transfers from the Government of Canada to the Government of the Northwest Territories. The transfers of the Northern Canada Power Commission, health care services and Northern Scientific Resource Centres, in addition to the administrative requirements to take on such a large number of employees, necessitated the negotiation of three separate bridging agreements with the Union of Northern Workers (UNW) to formalize the carriage of benefits by the transferring employees. Negotiations are currently underway with both bargaining units to review the collective agreements, one which expired at the end of August 1988, (NWT Teachers' Association) and one which will expire at the end of March, 1989 (UNW).

The Human Resources Planning Division continues to work with all departments to assist in developing departmental human resource plans. It has also established access to resources for departments, through printed material and computer link-up to continent-wide information networks. The division has undertaken several new projects to review existing systems and procedures regarding performance planning and review, secondments, employee rewards and new-hire orientations. It is looking forward to the full implementation of the Human Resource Information System (HRIS), a computerized employee information system, scheduled to come on line early in the new year.

The Staffing and Classification Division, charged with responsibility of implementing the Native Employment Policy, has been faced with formal and informal challenges to the policy. The Canadian Human Rights Commission review of a case resulted in endorsement of the policy and the ruling that it is not discriminatory.

1988 also saw the centralization of job classification, in direct response to the concerns of client departments. It is the first step towards an over-all revision of classification procedures which will use review committees for all classification work. The department intends to seek the greater involvement of client departments, boards and agencies in the classification review committees.

The classification unit has been busy this past year as a result of the several program transfers. However, the classification work on transferring positions was accomplished in an accurate and timely manner.

Pay equity, systemic barriers to hiring and review of both the Hay Plan and regular classification plans are major areas of concern currently before the Staffing and Classification Division.

The headquarters regional personnel office, under the management of the director, headquarters operations, continues to provide staffing, pay and benefits administration and housing allocation services to all departments in headquarters. The forthcoming relocation to new office space and a full complement of staff will enable the office to provide these services more responsively. In 1988, the HQ office undertook 288 competitions and made 165 job offers, in addition to doing the documentation and pay administration of transferring federal employees located in Yellowknife.

HUMAN RESOURCE PLANNING

The Human Resource Planning Division has completed its strategic plan which consists of a human resource planning framework, definitions, goals, objectives and work plans. The plan has been circulated to all government departments and has sparked general interest in human resource planning.

A committee of human resource designates from all government departments and agencies has been struck to lay the groundwork for departmental human resource plans. This group meets bi-monthly to exchange information and is kept informed of current human resource issues through a monthly newsletter published by the division.

A resource library has been established within the division, consisting of human resource planning, management and development materials which are available for loan. The division also has access, through online computer databases, to some of the largest information networks in North America.

The division, in co-operation with the Equal Employment Directorate, has completed an update of the existing employee database in anticipation of rapid transfer of the data to the new Human Resource Information System (HRIS).

The division has undertaken a number of projects: the development of standard operating procedures for the performance planning and review system and secondments, the development of a government-wide new hire orientation program and a study of the rewards used in the GNWT.

HEADQUARTERS REGIONAL OPERATIONS

This division, formed in May 1986, was designed to offer all headquarters employees a more immediate, personal and responsive Department of Personnel.

In addition to the staffing, pay and administration of all headquarters positions, the division also handles the allocation of housing and aids all departments with first- and second-level grievances.

Since April 1 of this year, the division has initiated 288 staffing competitions and has made 165 job offers. It has also been responsible for implementing the decrease in the standard accommodation allowance.

The move to new offices in late November and a full complement of staff to carry out administrative functions means this division will be able to decrease the turn-around times in the staffing process and to provide quicker response to employee concerns.

STAFF RELATIONS

In 1988, the Staff Relations Division continued to provide specialized advice, assistance and guidance to management and employees through regional personnel offices in the areas of labour relations, dispute resolution, contract administration, as well as the administration of employee pay and benefits, insurance, and pensions, staff housing and removals.

With the expiry of the NWT Teachers' Association collective agreement, the division entered into another session of collective bargaining late in 1988.

The division participated in several federal program transfers in 1988. The transfer of the entire Northern Canada Power Corporation to territorial government jurisdiction and the transfer of programs from Health and Welfare Canada (health services) and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (Northern Scientific Resource Centres) saw the territorial government gain 886 person years. These transfers required the negotiation of three separate bridging agreements to effect the carriage of benefits for transferring employees as well as individual calculations of each employee's salary, allowance and benefits.

A review of government policy on staff accommodation was conducted and a program is now in place to encourage employees to return to the private market. This program has been implemented with a view to an eventual withdrawal from the provision of staff housing.

STAFFING & CLASSIFICATION

The Staffing and Classification Division, through regional and area offices, is responsible for overseeing and monitoring the staffing and classification systems. Personnel officers provide advice and guidance to managers in client departments in staffing and classification matters. They provide staffing information to employees and to the public on career opportunities in the public service.

The Native Employment Policy, which states that the Government of the Northwest Territories is committed to a public service representative of the population it serves, continues to provide opportunities for appointment and promotion to native people. Although some progress continues to be made, continued effort and emphasis must still be placed on hiring, training and promoting native people to attain the overall goal of 52% native representation.

Early in 1988 the classification system was again centralized, after having been decentralized to one of the regional offices, in response to concerns of client departments. When there is a full complement of classification officers, the department will go to a classification system which uses a committee approach. This would involve trained departmental representatives as well as Department of Personnel classification officers. Education is needed to help managers, regular employees and the union understand the system. Simplifying the classification process will also help people understand it.

The Classification and Standards Development section worked very hard to ensure that major transfers such as the health transfer proceeded fairly smoothly. The staff in this section worked extensively after hours and on weekends to get the job done, and no additional resources were allocated to assist them. The health transfer and others from the federal public service increased the number of employees in the territorial public service by almost 900 in 1988.

A system of criminal record checks has been set up to screen potential employees to be hired into positions of trust, such as teachers, social workers, psychologists, child care workers, etc. In the past, criminal record checks were being done mainly on potential employees in Corrections jobs.

Some major changes are planned in both the staffing and classification areas during this year and next year. There will be revisions to the staffing appeals procedures, staffing procedures in general, and the classification plan. The Staffing and Classification Division is also gearing up to provide staffing and classification training to client departments, boards and agencies. Although these organizations may not have been delegated authority for staffing or classification, they are participants in the processes and as such require sufficient training to enable them to understand the procedures and policies.

Employment Officer Cathy Mackeinzo of Fort Franklin.

Culture and Communications

The Honourable Titus Allooloo Minister of Culture and Communications Minister of Renewable Resources

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

During his first year as Minister of Culture and Communications, the Honourable Titus Allooloo, emphasized development of programs recognizing the cultural and linguistic diversity of the Northwest Territories, the importance of supporting northern artists and repatriating artifacts to the NWT and the potential for developing northern broadcasting systems.

The minister believes that the protection and enhancement of native languages is of prime concern to a majority of northern people.

He is developing amendments to the NWT Official Languages Act which will further recognize the seven aboriginal languages of the NWT and help ensure that the aboriginal languages of the NWT develop as working languages and that when essential services are provided the aboriginal languages can be utilized. Plans are to introduce the legislation during 1989.

Concerns addressed in the language area in 1988 included development of standardization of the orthography for the six Dene languages; the development of an inuktitut dictionary through support of the Inuit Cultural Institute; and provision of specialized interpreter/translator training in Justice, Health, Social Services, Education and Wildlife areas.

Negotiations continued with the federal department of the Secretary of State for the extension of the Canada-Northwest Territories Agreement on Contributions for Aboriginal Languages by one additional year and the renewal of the program for a new five year period.

The minister directed the department to develop new initiatives in the areas of culture and heritage. Planning progressed for programs which will enhance the development of oral histories and the showcasing of northern artists before larger audiences.

The showcasing program will give further exposure to northern performing artists in regional, national and international forums.

Mr. Allooloo is committed to the development of cultural centres which are a reflection of community traditions and which enable Inuit, Dene, Metis and other northern people to undertake their own projects and present their culture and heritage in a meaningful way.

Since few centre have their own archives or artifact collections, Mr. Allooloo is also actively seeking the return of such collections to the Northwest Territories from the southern parts of Canada.

Mr. Allooloo was active during the year is supporting the Television Northern Canada (TVNC) proposal made to the Government of Canada jointly by the Government of the NWT, the Government of the Yukon, six northern aboriginal broadcasting groups and the Northern Service of the CBC. When the federal Minister of Communications announced funding approval of $10 million dollars over four years, Mr. Allooloo described the new public/educational television network, as a major step forward in northern communications.

He noted that the new service will provide a much needed channel for northern native broadcasters and the Governments of the NWT and Yukon to present relevant northern programming to an audience stretching across the top of North America, from the Yukon, through the NWT, into Arctic Quebec and Labrador.

Elders discuss concerns during a gathering at Mesa Lake.

LANGUAGE BUREAU

The language bureau provides interpreting and translation services in all NWT aboriginal languages to the Legislative Assembly, government departments and agencies. The bureau is also involved in other communication services such as research, audio-visual production and program development and delivery in the area of aboriginal languages.

During 1988, the language bureau took an active part in the implementation of interpreter/translator training programs in cooperation with the Department of Justice and Arctic College. The legal interpreters' program had 18 successful graduates, nine of whom were language bureau staff. These nine members of the bureau will have courts as a priority.

Arctic College's interpreter/translator training program was implemented in 1988. The Dene languages program started at the Fort Smith campus in September and the Inuktitut program started at the Iqaluit campus in October. Training staff will continue to assist by providing instruction in given topics and will play an active role in the practicum for the Fort Smith campus.

The technician/trainer, recently hired to provide technical expertise in the maintenance of the training centre, was busy bringing the centre up to a workable standard.

Two editor/paraphrasers were hired to assist the interpreters. Their role is to act as a bridge between the client and translators, editing and/or paraphrasing documents sent to the language bureau in order to quicken the translation process by putting the documents into easier forms of English for translation.

Members of the staff participated in the first Canadian/Alaskan Summer Institute of native languages which was held in Fairbanks, Alaska in July.

The Dene standardization project is nearing completion. Three sets of meetings were held by each of the five working committees. At the last joint planning/working committee meeting, a decision was made to have each of the working committees present technical reports for their respective languages. The reports will be brought to the communities for feedback. Any changes will then be incorporated into the reports and then compiled into one technical report.

Representatives from the Dene languages section of the Department of Education and the language bureau staff initiated a plan to develop a closer working relationship between the two departments.

Other initiatives of the Language Bureau included establishment of a French language section and initial planning and implementation of services for all government departments and agencies. Expenses for delivery of French language services in the NWT are paid for by the Canadian Government under the Canada-Northwest Territories Agreement on Contributions for Official Languages.

The departments of Culture and Communications, Justice, Government Services and the Executive have hired bi-lingual French speaking employees under this agreement.

During 1988, the Bastarache Report on the Official Languages Act of the Northwest Territories was published and released to the public. Funding was also provided to the Association Culturelle Franco-TeNoise to conduct a research project to ascertain the needs of the French speaking population of the Northwest Territories. That report was expected in December, 1988.

MUSEUMS/HERITAGE

The museums/heritage division was reorganized to focus on a new community heritage strategy identified by the government and members of the Legislative Assembly. The hallmarks of this strategy are historic resource research and protection, community access to artifacts and archival materials, a heritage training program and regional museum construction and development.

Three new programs were established. The heritage interpretation and community museums program, which brings together education, exhibits, collections and community museums sections, directed its efforts to the completion of two new interpretive centres/museums in Pangnirtung and Norman Wells.

The Angmarlik Centre in Pangnirtung was created and supported by the local elders council. It interprets Inuit adaptations to historic whaling and the fur trade. The centre houses an elders' craft and work room, library, theatre and tourism area. It orients visitors to the historic park at Kekerten and the Aiyuittuq National Reserve.

In Norman Wells, the restoration of a CANOL warehouse building served as the basis for the launching of a new interpretive centre on the subject of historic exploration in the western Arctic and the search for oil and gas. The centre, presently under construction, will house a small archives and collection of artifacts, as well as exhibits and orientation.

The existing museums in Fort Smith and Iqaluit were provided additional funds to strengthen their regional focus. The Northern Life Museum in Fort Smith developed a new extension program of travelling teachers and museum kits into outlying communities of Kakisa, Jean Marie River, Trout Lake, Hay River, Fort Resolution, Snowdrift, Enterprise, Fort Providence, and Fort Simpson.

The Nunatta Sunaqutangit museum in Iqaluit developed a long range plan for its new community and regional role, which includes a proposed link with a visitor centre, library and performing arts theatre. The museum also put together a mineral collection from southern Baffin communities.

At the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, 16 temporary exhibits were viewed, including the international exhibitions of Chinese bronzes and drawings by Nicaraguan children. Special photographic exhibitions were launched for travel through the NWT: "Scenes from an Outpost Camp", photos by Doug Wilkinson from the NWT Archives; and "Photographs in Denendeh", by the Native Communications Society of the Western NWT.

The division continues to work closely with the Inuit and Dene Cultural Institutes. 1988 saw the hosting of the Canada/UNESCO conference in the Northwest Territories with participation by both institutes. The conference resulted in the passing of a resolution in support of indigenous lifestyles and the documentation of traditional knowledge, to be forwarded to the United Nations General Assembly in 1989.

The extent of community and aboriginal consultation was best seen through the completion of a new national travelling exhibition on fur trapping. More than three years in the making, the exhibit presents the hunting and trapping lifestyle of indigenous northern peoples. The exhibit will travel to 13 museums across Canada, reaching an audience of more than 1.5 million before moving on to Europe in 1992.

Numerous artifacts, mineral and natural history specimens were studied and conserved for display. More than 1,000 were prepared for use and exhibition on the subjects of whaling, Inuit prehistory, wildlife in the NWT, and aviation.

Special funding for the new centres, exhibits and acquisitions was provided by the federal museum assistance program, the federal/territorial economic development agreement, the airline industry (especially First Air), Imperial Oil Ltd., the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and UNESCO.

A total of 54,000 people visited the 11 community and regional heritage centres, of which 38,000 toured the Northern Heritage Centre. Of these, 6,500 visited the centre's new Discovery Gallery and 3,500 participated in special events. Approximately 400 artifacts were donated to the territorial museum; 5,000 archaeological items were received.

The Historic Resources Management program consolidates the work of the archaeology, archives and toponymy sections. The focus is on the researching and protection of historic resources, including archaeological sites, historic buildings, geographically significant areas, government and private records, northern books, historic photographs and films. This program serves as a vehicle for the training of Northerners in heritage and museum studies.

Four major field projects were undertaken in the summer, focusing primarily on archaeological work in the Mackenzie Delta, Sanikiluaq/Belcher Islands, Kazan River/Keewatin and Tsu Lake near Fort Smith. In conjunction with the toponymy program and the Northern Heritage Society, a group which receives advisory and funding support through this program, the field project at Gupuk in the Mackenzie Delta continued excavations.

Near Sanikiluaq, prehistoric sites were surveyed and sampled with the assistance of local Inuit. The community cultural program has replicated a prehistoric sod house, as well as ancient artifacts and collected items from local sites in an effort to document and preserve local heritage.

Operation Raleigh, the young explorers program supported by His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, undertook a special northern project to study the natural history and archaeology of the Kazan River, Keewatin District. Extensive surveys were completed of the river area. The Kazan has been nominated by the community of Baker Lake as a Canadian Heritage River, part of a nationally recognized system of significant natural rivers.

Stabilization work continued at Fort Reliance. An historic building inventory was begun involving all 62 NWT communities in a heritage preservation campaign designed to identify and protect the "built-environment".

The documentation of oral traditions, as well as written and photographic material in historic resource research, continued as a priority in this program. An NWT Archives Council was established with the involvement of seven communities: Iqaluit, Eskimo Point, Pond Inlet, Fort Smith, Yellowknife, Fort Resolution, Fort McPherson and Cape Dorset. Support was also provided to the Coppermine Historical Project.

The heritage library initiated electronic access to bibliographic databases of the major northern collections contained in the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies and the Arctic Institute of North America.

Substantial archival materials were received, including photographs on Hay River (1914-18), traders in the Central Arctic in the 1930s, and people and communities within the Anglican church sphere of influence from 1900 to 1930. Within the territorial archives itself, 108 collections were reaccessioned, a subject and catalogue listing was set up for historic photographs, 2,000 photographs were added to existing files, and nine boxes of legislative assembly records were catalogued.

The research and identification of geographical names (toponymy) is an important step in the protection and interpretation of historic resources. The recognition of names is one means by which oral traditions and cultural events are recorded. In future years, archaeological and archival research will be conducted in conjunction with toponymic work.

Several exclusive toponymic projects were initiated in 1988: more than 600 names and more than 50 hours of recorded stories, legends and personal life histories were gathered in Paulatuk and Igloolik. In addition, a toponymy kit was used in Pelly Bay to gather 2000 local names. More than 6000 traditional names for geographical features and populated places in the NWT have been gathered. There are continued requests for information on the use of traditional community names including "Liidli Koe" for Fort Simpson, "Radili Koe" for Fort Good Hope, "Mittimatalik" for Pond Inlet, "Arviat" for Eskimo Point, and "Deh Cho" for Mackenzie River.

In 1988, the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, as an official member of the Canada/Soviet Arctic Science Exchange Program, sent two staff to study Soviet museum artifact and archival collections. A new agreement was signed enabling community elders and young people from the NWT to participate in joint workshops involving the production of traditional arts and crafts.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

A program policy officer and a cultural officer prepared draft legislative proposal for amendments to the Aboriginal Languages sections of the NWT Language Act, and revised policy for cultural grants and contributions and for the NWT Arts Council. In addition, an evaluation of the data-base and promotional materials was completed. The coordination of northern artists at two nationally renowned festivals was successful.

The grants and contribution program responded to both individuals and groups. The Dene Cultural Institute was provided with a contribution to be applied towards

1. The [illegible] Group [illegible] part [illegible] the Living Library [illegible] in Hay River as part of N.W.T. Public Library Services' 20th anniversary celebrations.

2. Interpreter/[illegible] Mishi[illegible] Lightstone of the Language Bureau – Rankin Inlet office.

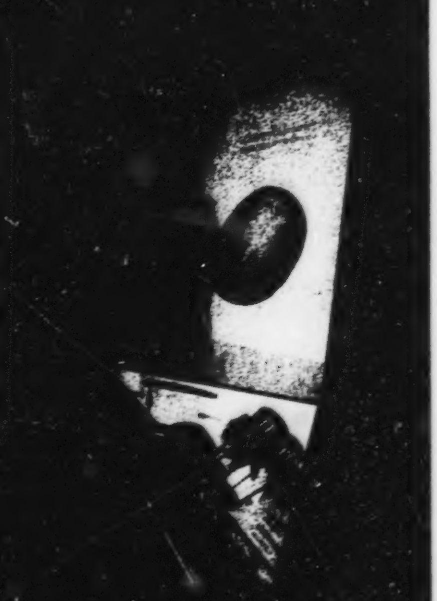
3. Bonnie Di[illegible], Terry Wool and Gary Milligan won a Gemini Award for "They Look A Lot Like Us — A China Odyssey."

4. Stanley Ruben at the control board of the Inuvialui Communications Society in Inuvik.

1

2

3


4

1. A drum dance was held in Rae to celebrate the 30th annual meeting of the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, held in Yellowknife in June.

2. The Métis Singers [illegible]

3. The Tuniuniq Theatre Group from Pond Inlet performs a play about changes in Inuit lifestyles.

4. Lynette Harper and [illegible] Wolfe of the Northern Heritage Centre in Yellowknife set up Trapline Lifeline, a travelling museum exhibit [illegible] developing their five year plan, and the Inuit Cultural Institute was provided with a contribution for publication of the Isumasi Cultural Magazine, production of audio/visuals and community elders groups.

Additional funds were distributed for community based projects, such as: the Elders Barren Land Project at Mesa Lake, coordinated by the Rae-Edzo Friendship Centre; the oral history research project, coordinated by the Holman Photohistorical and Oral History Research Committee; a drumming project facilitated by the Yellowknife "B" Band; a cross-cultural camp coordinated by the Inuvik Native Band; and the elders project in Sanikiluaq.

The NWT Arts Council began the year with five new and one past council members.

The council met twice, resulting in a total budget allocation of $330,000. The funds were provided to individual artists, community groups, and organizations, whose projects serve to accomplish the council's objective of developing the arts in the Northwest Territories.

NORTHERN COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM

In June, 1988, when the Federal Minister of Communications announced the approval of Government of Canada funding for satellite distribution of a new northern television service, it was the culmination of one and one half years of planning and development work.

The Department of Culture and Communications had joined with the three aboriginal broadcasting groups in the NWT; aboriginal broadcasters in the Yukon, Arctic Quebec and Labrador; the Government of the Yukon; and the Northern Service of the CBC to present the federal government with the proposal for Television Northern Canada. (TVNC).

The federal funding of $10 million over the next four years will cover equipment installation costs, network operational costs and the lease costs for a satellite transponder dedicated to serving northern Canadians. The contributing members of the TVNC consortium are responsible for producing their own programming.

The scheduled on air start up date for TVNC is now the spring of 1991. Between then and now, organizational planning and development will be finalized and the capital infrastructure will be put in place.

Within Culture and Communications work is proceeding to determine the information and educational programming requirements for the Government of the Northwest Territories' participation in the new television service for Northerners. The organizational structure best suited for this purpose is also being developed.

Over the past 10 years, the department has installed and maintained communications facilities in 25 communities throughout the NWT, bringing radio and television service to the smaller communities where the CBC was not mandated to provide the facilities. Plans are to extend services to Snare Lake and Trout Lake in 1989 bringing the total to 27. At all these locations TVNC receiving and transmitting equipment will be co-located with the current satellite earth station facilities.

At many of these sites communities have also decided to add community radio broadcasting facilities to the communications system. The department gives grants to 30 community broadcasting societies to assist with local operating costs.

Recognizing the important role played by native broadcasters, the department also gives contributions of $30,000 to each of the three major regional native communications groups in the NWT.

FILM AND VIDEO PRODUCTION

Information on government services and activities is provided to community residents, particularly in the Dene communities where written languages are not in common use, through original video programs produced and distributed by the department. The department has provided video playback equipment in 23 communities in the western part of the NWT so that individuals and community groups will have access to these programs.

The film and video section also assists all government departments and agencies by filling a co-ordinating role to meet their audio/visual and photographic requirements.

The video productions of 1988 included "Trapline - Lifeline," a 15 minute production in English and French to accompany the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre's traveling exhibit on the importance of trapping to the northern culture and economy.

A video production co-produced with the Inuvialuit Communications Society featuring the use of elders as resource people in identifying artifacts removed from eroding archeological sites in the Mackenzie Delta was completed in 1988 and is now available at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.

Two co-productions completed in 1987 were honored with international awards during 1988. "Rivers of Faith," produced in association with Pido Productions and "They Look a Lot Like Us - a China Odyssey," produced in association with Kudluk Productions, both received the Gabriel Award from the National Catholic Association of professional broadcasters in the U.S.

"They Look a Lot Like Us - a China Odyssey," also received the top award for children's programming in Canada, the Gemini Award.

The section's comprehensive, contemporary photographic collection of 5,000 black and white photographs and 5,000 color transparencies was enhanced through week-long visits to each of the five regions in the Northwest Territories during 1988.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND PUBLICATIONS

During 1988, public affairs and publications and production staff combined their efforts to develop and produce a great variety of material to inform resident of the Northwest Territories, other parts of Canada and the rest of the world about the Territorial Government's programs and services and general developments in the Northwest Territories.

At the end of the year it was decided to place the public affairs officers under the supervision and direction of the Press Secretary in the Executive Offices.

The publications staff provides printing, design and publishing services through its own internal resources or by processing work through private sector agencies and printers.

During 1988, work proceeded on a publication commemorating in words and pictures the Pope's visit to the people of Fort Simpson and the NWT in 1987. Photographs have been collected from many people who attended the event, as well as from Church sources. The book will be published early in 1989.

In conjunction with the Department of Renewable Resources, work neared completion on "People and Caribou in the NWT", a book which will be an informative, non-technical publication on the importance of caribou to people of the Northwest Territories.

Catalogues and posters were produced in conjunction with the Trapeline - Lifeline exhibit at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, which depicts the history, importance and modern day realities of fur trapping in the NWT.

A booklet was produced describing the 11th Legislative Assembly of the NWT, including biographical information on all members and details on their constituencies.

An Arctic Winter Games NWT Team Book was published for the department of Municipal and Community Affairs.

Assistance was provided to the Department of Social Services for their informational campaign against child abuse and for a handbook for senior citizens and posters and pamphlets on careers in social services.

Information posters on AIDS were printed in 10 languages for the Department of Health. Other work for Health included material on nutrition and matters related to the transfer of health services to the Territorial Government.

Four home energy management manuals were published in English and Inuktitut in conjunction with the Department of Public Works and Highways.

Culture and Communications published a new general northern information series of brochures on sea life, plant life, wildlife, climate, transportation and canoeing in the NWT.

LIBRARY SERVICES

"Look at us now! We're 20 years and growing" was the theme for Public Library Services' 20th anniversary in 1988. Community libraries in the NWT celebrated all year with local and territorial events.

Library Services made great strides toward the next 20 years of service with the installation of a new automated library system. A data base of library materials is being created that will be the basis of a new library catalogue for all NWT public library users. The Government Library in Yellowknife and the Yellowknife Public Library are connected to the data base in Hay River by a dedicated telephone line. Regional centres will also have this type of access in the near future.

In February, a NWT-wide library birthday party started off community celebrations. Individual libraries held puppet shows, drum dances, films and story telling events, and seven libraries linked up by conference call to sing "Happy Birthday" to one another. John Ayaruaq Library in Rankin Inlet used the occasion to launch board member Michael Kusugak's book "A Promise is a Promise".

Library Services held a conference for librarians and board members in April, with workshops on topics such as board development, analysis of community information needs, and children's activities. A number of special events at the conference commemorated the 20th anniversary: a banquet with the Native Theatre Group performing a specially commissioned play "Voices of Our Elders" and a keynote address by Pat Smith, former director of Library Services. Hay River put on the "Living Library" with residents teaching, learning and demonstrating new skills and new ideas during a day-long community celebration of libraries.

Community libraries were strengthened through the increased activities of library boards and the willingness of more municipalities to accept contributions for the operation of a library. Pond Inlet opened its library in 1988 and Eskimo Point opened the doors of the Donald Suluk Library. Alice Suluk, Mr. Suluk's widow, participated in a ribbon cutting ceremony. Several other libraries which had been in operation held their official naming and opening ceremonies during 1988. These included Clyde River Community Library and Qimiruvik Library, which is part of the Angmarlik Centre in Pangnirtung. Fort Simpson's community library was renamed John Tetso Memorial Library in honour of the author of "Trapping is My Life".

Libraries in Coppermine and Cambridge Bay moved to larger facilities, renovated with assistance from Library Services, and the Igloolik Community Library doubled in size with the opening of Ataguttaaluk School. Mary Kaeser Library in Fort Smith completed renovations which have made an attractive children area.

"Share our Story!" was the theme for this year's Children Book Week and that's just what libraries did, as authors Michael Kusugak, Donn Kushner, and Maryann Kovalski visited more than 20 communities to tell stories and demonstrate drawing techniques. Special storytimes and film shows were held in other libraries.

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

In October 1987 Titus Allooloo, Member of the Legislative Assembly for Amittuq, became Minister of Renewable Resources.

In December 1987 the Northwest Territories was invited to participate for the first time in the meeting of the Atlantic Council of Fisheries Ministers in Ottawa. The council is made up of ministers responsible for fisheries in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island, and meets several times each year to discuss east coast fisheries issues. The Minister also represented the Government of the Northwest Territories at a meeting of the council in Newfoundland in April 1988. At that time, Mr. Allooloo invited the council to hold its next meeting in Iqaluit at the end of July.

In April, the Minister travelled to the University of Massachusetts in Boston, where he was invited to lecture on aboriginal rights and renewable resources. The university has started a program of Inuit studies and the Minister was able to provide the students with a distinctly northern perspective on Inuit culture and political progression.

A motion was tabled in the British parliament in February 1988 proposing the labelling of fur garments made from animals that may have been caught in a steel-jawed leg hold trap. Such legislation, if passed, would have been devastating to the northern economy and the traditional way of life of northern residents. Therefore, the minister and other officials involved in the struggle to maintain the Canadian fur industry travelled to London, England in April to meet with members of the British government.

In view of the need for united action from government, the fur industry and aboriginal organizations, the Minister organized a special meeting of wildlife ministers from across Canada. A meeting was held in Winnipeg on June 25 to prepare future strategies for preserving the fur industry. As a result of a co-ordinated and concentrated effort by the department, the Government of the Northwest Territories, the Fur Institute of Canada, and many other organizations across Canada, the proposal was withdrawn.

The Minister attended a follow-up meeting of wildlife ministers in Saskatoon in late September to finalize the joint strategy on the fur issue and to address the latest developments in the European Economic Community's resolution to label imported fur products made from animals that may have been caught in a leg hold trap. As part of this effort, the Department of Renewable Resources continues to support the deputy minister's role as chairman of the Fur Institute of Canada.

The Minister officially opened the Northwest Territories Centre for Remote Sensing in May. The centre is a co-operative program between the department and the federal government's Canada Centre for Remote Sensing. The centre will provide the opportunity to establish the value of remote sensing technology in the management of Northwest Territories' resources through demonstration projects.

In September, the Minister attended a special meeting of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers in Ottawa to discuss a strategy for phasing out polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in Canada.

The Department of Renewable Resources continues to carry out its

The Hon. Titus Allooloo chats with Rosalie Wetrade of Rae Lakes at the gathering at Mesa Lake.

mandate to ensure the Northwest Territories environment is protected for the future. The Minister is committed to the planned development of the renewable resource economy based on sustainable use and guided by the principles of conservation.

POLICY AND PLANNING

The Policy and Planning division is co-ordinating the development of a formal policy which will help implement the concept of sustainable development. This concept is based on a form of social and economic growth which harmonizes conservation and development goals. The policy and an associated action plan for its implementation will be further developed and finalized through public consultation and review during 1988/89.

Renewable resource development continues to be a major priority. Initiatives and strategies are being developed to ensure these resources make the greatest sustainable contribution to the northern economy in areas such as forestry, fishing, agriculture and wildlife.

The department is working with native organizations to develop management systems required through the land claims process. These efforts are directed to the development and implementation of a provincial-type land and water resource management system which would allow public input at all levels of decision making.

Discussions have been initiated regarding the delegation of inland fisheries management functions from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans to the Government of the Northwest Territories. The initial identification and analysis of resources to be allocated was completed in the fall of 1988. A transfer could be completed by the fall of 1989.

A water management policy is being developed and the first draft is expected to be available in the next few months. The division is also involved in the ongoing discussions on transboundary water resource issues with Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Yukon. These negotiations are working towards the development of bilateral agreements that will cover quality, quantity and protection for the waters entering the Northwest Territories.

The Department of Renewable Resources increased its involvement in the environmental assessment of development projects when it assumed the vice-chairmanship of the Regional Environmental Review Committee (RERC) this spring. This committee is responsible for reviewing the socio-economic and environmental impacts of resource development projects in the Northwest Territories. Previously, the department was only involved as an advisor to the RERC; now it is able to take a more active role in the decision-making process. This arrangement will smooth the transfer of this function from the federal government to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

A process to review the socio-economic and environmental impacts of developments on Commissioner's land has been proposed. This approach involves representatives from the territorial departments which deal with Commissioner's land and native groups. Other government agencies (federal, territorial, municipal) would be involved, depending on the type of development to be assessed.

Other accomplishments of the division in the last year include: completing the evaluation of the previous $21 million Economic Development Agreement; completion of a three-year strategic plan for the department; and finalizing reports that evaluated the department's environmental assessment role in the Bent Horn and Norman Wells development projects.

POLLUTION CONTROL

Oil spill containment and clean-up courses were conducted across the Northwest Territories to provide government personnel, fire chiefs and community officials with the knowledge required to respond to spills in their communities. Thirty-nine people representing 17 communities successfully completed the courses during 1988.

The public and industry are encouraged to report all spills of hazardous materials to the federal/territorial 24-hour spill report telephone line. From January 1 to August 31, 136 spills involving 595,000 litres of petroleum and other chemicals had been reported.

The government's role in monitoring and investigating discharges of hazardous materials is shared by four federal agencies and the Department of Renewable Resources.

The federal, provincial and territorial transportation of dangerous goods programs establish a uniform system for the offering, handling and transportation of dangerous goods across Canada. The pollution control division provides education and inspection services to ensure compliance with this legislation.

The division has taken an active role in the environmental evaluation of proposed resource development projects, including Neptune Resources' Colomac and Urangesellschaft's Kiggavik projects. Numerous other industrial and municipal development projects have undergone similar reviews.

The division is co-sponsoring research by the Inland Waters Directorate on the deposition of aerosols in water and a study on the fate of hydrocarbons in the Mackenzie River.

An acid deposition monitoring station (Canadian Air Pollution Monitoring Station) has been established at Snare Rapids in co-operation with the Atmospheric Environment Service. This station adds a vital northern information source to the national program.

This division operates two national atmospheric pollution study sampling stations in the Northwest Territories, at Yellowknife and Iqaluit. These measure dustfall, arsenic trioxide and lead. Studies have shown that arsenic trioxide concentrations in snowfall around Yellowknife have declined over the previous decade.

The division continues its efforts to investigate and encourage the concept of reuse and recycling. Suggestions, inquiries and support for the reuse and recycling of many different waste materials continue to be received. Available equipment capable of using waste oil as a fuel for heating were reviewed and evaluated. A report released to the public in April contains a comprehensive list of heating equipment fired by waste oil, together with an environmental and economic evaluation of each product.

The division continues to research two potential sites near Hay River and Inuvik to determine their suitability as disposal sites for low toxicity hazardous wastes, such as asbestos and urea formaldehyde foam insulation.

The general desire to eliminate the indiscriminate use of pesticides has made the restrictions placed on commercial users of pesticides readily acceptable to the public.

The division has worked co-operatively with municipalities, associations and government agencies in an attempt to raise public awareness about litter.

Legislation proposed by the Minister will allow the territorial government to increase its role and authority in typically provincial areas of responsibility of environmental management, including air quality, hazardous substance and hazardous waste management, pesticide use and increased attention to solid waste and litter control.

FOREST FIRE MANAGEMENT

In 1988 there were 187 recorded forest fires in the Northwest Territories, which burned approximately 66,180 hectares. This is well below the yearly average on both accounts. Lightning accounted for 167, or 90%, of these fires. A total of 130 fires were actioned. Ninety per cent of the unactioned fires occurred in the more remote observation zone. The districts of Inuvik, Norman Wells and Yellowknife were the hardest hit, accounting for 140 of the fires. The area south of Great Slave Lake and the upper Mackenzie River were virtually rained out.

Large air masses of smoke from uncontrolled forest fires in Alaska during the summer severely restricted visibility in the Inuvik/ Norman Wells districts at times. As a result, one forest fire in the Inuvik district escaped detection until it was 250 hectares in size. Approximately $500,000 was required to extinguish the blaze, but not before it burned 1,200 hectares of forest land, 35 miles east of Arctic Red River.

Having experienced a relatively quiet fire season, the department was able to provide assistance to other agencies in Canada and the United States. During the summer, air attack officers and air tanker groups were dispatched to Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for up to two weeks at a time. Two helicopters on contract to the department were loaned to Saskatchewan during June.

During September, at the request of the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre, 19 fire specialists were dispatched to large fires in Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. These staff members were responsible for aircraft management on the various fire suppression exercises. All of the agencies to which the department provided assistance were faced with potential life-threatening forest fires at the time of dispatch.

The department's co-operation fire zone agreements with Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Wood Buffalo National Park and Nahanni National Park were all signed and in place for the 1988 fire season. These agreements provide for co-operative forest fire management activities along the Northwest Territories borders.

The lightning location system upgrade completed its first fully operational season in the south Mackenzie this year. Plans are under way to include Inuvik, Norman Wells and the northern section of Yellowknife district. Radio communication systems used primarily in fire operations, but in other Renewable Resources activities as well, were introduced into the VHF repeater network this year. These systems allow interrogation of remote unmanned weather stations, access to 24-hour emergency radio communication and transfer of hard-copy data to and from operational zones.

The department enhanced its technological capability by purchasing a fire weather analysis

An oil spill containment and clean up course held in Iqaluit was one of many conducted in the Northwest Territories.

Firefighting efforts near Inuvik.

system. This customized software enables managers to calculate and display, in near-real time, local, regional, and territorial forest fire danger ratings, potential forest fire behaviour, and daily levels of fire preparedness. The system uses data from the territorial network of fire weather stations as its primary inputs.

The Caen Lake lookout tower was constructed this season. When staffed, it will provide fire surveillance over the Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary north of Fort Providence.

Progress continues to be made on major capital projects undertaken by the fire program such as the Norman Wells air tanker and helicopter base, Wrigley base, Fort McPherson base and the Fort Providence office building.

1988 was the first year of a five-year fire fighting contract awarded to Nishi Khon forest service in Rae-Edzo.

Through various training exercises, 148 fire fighters from the communities located in the western Northwest Territories were certified. As well, approximately ten departmental staff participated in fire management training sessions throughout the year.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

A new administrative process was put in place to deal with timber permits and licences. Now, many of the permits are issued by local Renewable Resource officers.

During 1987/88, the total approved timber harvest was 67,184 m³ (13,400,000 board feet).

1987/88 Approved Timber Harvest

Fuelwood	25,576 m³
Roundwood	722 m³
Sawtimber	40,886 m³
Total	67,187 m³

Total lumber production was in excess of 38,000 m³ (7,600,000 board feet). Most of this production came from the Cameron Hills and the Slave River valley.

As a result of the expansion of the sawmills in Hay River and Fort Resolution, the department has found it necessary to update inventories and develop management plans. A timber inventory and management plan has been prepared for the Cameron Hills, and similar work is being planned for the north Slave River valley.

A timber inventory is under way around Fort McPherson, so that a community forest management plan can be prepared. The community is interested in obtaining a small sawmill to produce rough lumber. The inventory will identify the availability of suitable timber and determine how much can be cut on a sustained basis.

Woodlots are being established to help control the cutting of firewood and to assist the public in acquiring fuelwood. New woodlots have been established at Fort Smith and Hay River.

Regeneration studies carried out in the Cameron Hills have determined that natural reforestation is not occurring after logging. It will be necessary to treat these areas and seed or plant them. A silviculture program is being developed to address reforestation. Arrangements have been made with the Pine Ridge Forest nursery in Alberta to extract and store seeds.

The Canadian Forestry Service helped the department monitor insect and disease problems. Spruce budworm continues to be the most significant insect problem in the NWT. The Liard River valley is the most affected area, but infestations also exist along the Slave River and the Mackenzie River as far north as Camsell Bend. The outbreak has eased slightly over the last year, but still affects an estimated 56,000 hectares.

CONSERVATION EDUCATION/ RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The fur management section continued to sponsor training for community trappers interested in becoming trapping instructors. During 1988, six people completed three weeks of advanced trapper training and a two-week instructor's course. Much of the program deals with humane trapping systems, pelt preparation and trapline management.

The trapping instructors have carried out workshops and training programs for young trappers in Yellowknife, Fort Providence, Trout Lake, Fort Smith, Jean Marie River, Fort McPherson, Tuktoyaktuk and Inuvik. Plans are being made to expand this program over the next three years.

The testing of new traps will continue, with much of the work being done outside the treeline. Attempts are being made to find a practical killing trap for white fox.

The value of fur production for the 1987/88 season reached a record level increasing from $5.6 million to $6.1 million. More than 37,000 marten were taken valued at $4 million. The average pelt value was $107, down from $110 the previous year. The lynx cycle appears to be responding normally, with the catch up by 363 pelts to 2,037. The average price was $390, down from $553 the previous year. A general price decline was noted for beaver, muskrats and fox, with the average price for white fox only $16. This was somewhat offset by a general population increase — the catch increased by 9,000 pelts to 14,000. The fur auctions are predicting an unstable market during the coming season with further price reductions due in part to the volume of unsold pelts.

The resource development section provided services for renewable resource users, mainly in the form of grants and contributions, which provide financial assistance to resource harvesters and recognized organizations which direct their efforts to enhancing the wise use of renewable resources in the NWT. A total of $1.015 million was used.

The joint federal/territorial programs of Special ARDA (Rural Development Agreement) and the EDA (Economic Development Agreement) continued to be accessed for financial assistance by resource harvesters and other residents of the Northwest Territories. The resource development section plays a major role in the evaluation and approval procedures of these programs on behalf of resource harvesters.

During the year, 34 Special ARDA applications, representing the requests for assistance of 380 individual resource harvesters and totalling $2,289,002, were evaluated for presentation to the Special ARDA committee. Of these, 31 applications were approved for a total assistance of $811,333.

This year, 15 projects were approved under the renewable resource development subsidiary agreement of the EDA for a total of

[illegible] Arctic [illegible]
[illegible] Lake near Holman

Renewable Resources
Officer John Snowshoe with
Peter Vittrekwa at Fort
McPherson.

[illegible] Trapper Steve Anavilok
[illegible] Arctic fox pelts near
Cambridge Bay

$861,857. All of these projects were administered by the resource development section.

Lake assessment work to identify additional potential fish stocking sites was again carried out in areas bordering the Ingraham Trail.

Experimental stocking of several water bodies near Yellowknife and Hay River with rainbow trout was carried out in the spring. All of these water bodies were harvested this fall in order to determine growth and survival rates for stocked fish. Preliminary assessment of water bodies for stocking along the Liard Highway and of water bodies along the Dempster Highway was undertaken.

One of the primary research goals in the fish stocking program is to develop an Arctic char brood stock that will produce an on-going supply of young char to be used in future stockings of inland lakes in the NWT. Arctic char eggs, required for the brood stock development, were collected from the Kitikmeot region in mid-September and sent to the Freshwater Institute, a federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) facility in Winnipeg. The actual brood stock development, which will take up to five years, is to be carried out by DFO at its Rockwood hatchery in Manitoba.

The conservation education section continued its role in assisting the department to communicate with the public by producing printed and audio-visual material. Work continued on two major publications: a book on caribou in the Northwest Territories and a history of wildlife management in the NWT. This section also co-ordinated the production of a popular version of the Bathurst caribou management plan.

The annual publication of the summary of hunting regulations and the sport fishing guide continued. Hundreds of letters requesting information on wildlife, hunting and fishing were received. A photography contest was organized in conjunction with the forest management division. A pamphlet on exporting wildlife from the NWT will be published.

The conservation education section co-ordinated the department's involvement in National Wildlife Week and Environment Week. The highest number of entries yet — 2,200 were received for the annual Wildlife Week poster contest. The winners were chosen to go on to the national judging and there were 233 honourable mentions.

An anti-litter video called "The Litterbug" was produced. Work is continuing on the production of videotapes on the Bathurst caribou management plan and on the Mackenzie wood bison.

REGIONAL LAND USE PLANNING

In its second full year of operation, the northern land use planning program continued with the development of land use plans in the Lancaster Sound and Beaufort Sea/Mackenzie Delta regions. Regional planning commissions for these two areas direct staff and ensure that regional land use plans represent the priorities of the residents. As well, they provide advice to the federal and territorial governments regarding the use of land and water.

In a third region encompassing all of Denendeh, staff of the Dene/Metis and federal and territorial governments carried out a pre-planning program to prepare communities for the development of a regional land use plan. A Denendeh regional planning commission will be appointed in the fall of 1988. A report prepared by the regional land use planning division titled "Guidelines for the development of regional land use plans" will assist new regional commissions in the process of developing land use plans.

The Lancaster Sound regional planning commission released the first draft of its land use plan in February 1988. Following widespread distribution of the plan, communities, government and industry met in Iqaluit in May 1988 to discuss the plan. The regional commission redrafted and circulated a second version of the land use plan in September 1988. The regional commission will hold public hearings in October, with the final plan ready for approval by the Ministers of Indian and Northern Affairs and Renewable Resources by December 1988.

The Beaufort Sea/Mackenzie Delta regional planning commission has focused on the preparation of community resource maps and the identification of community issues. An interim report summarizing the principle issues and community concerns has been completed. The first draft of the land use plan for the region should be available for review late in 1989.

Structural changes to the planning program also occurred in 1988. The Northwest Territories land use planning committee and policy advisory committee were consolidated into a management steering committee. These changes streamlined the administration of the program and increased the autonomy of regional planning commissions.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Studies conducted in the summer of 1988 indicate that it was an excellent production year for geese with 80% of the nests successful. The goose banding program continued in the Central Arctic with 1,500 geese being banded in order to assess mortality and the affinity of the nesting geese to the region.

The raptor program reported very high production of peregrine falcons in the Mackenzie Valley and a record number of gyrfalcons being banded in the Central and Western Arctic study areas. A test of a technique to attach radio transmitters to fledgling falcons was also successful.

The radio telemetry study of polar bears in Foxe Basin was completed and the results are now being analyzed. The department hosted the polar bear technical committee meeting and a workshop of North American polar bear specialists in February. The participants assisted in the preparation of a draft polar bear management plan for the NWT. The testing of a new polar bear marking technique using tetracycline, an antibiotic, was completed and is now being evaluated. A conservation education program was undertaken to reduce the harvest of female polar bears. A study of the polar bear population in the Viscount Melville sound area was initiated.

The first year of the furbearer management program saw the initiation of several studies. A study of marten production in the Fort Good Hope area, a study of lynx kit survival in the Fort Providence area and a study of lynx and marten prey populations in several areas were started. Marten and lynx carcasses are also being collected from trappers to determine the age and sex composition of the harvest.

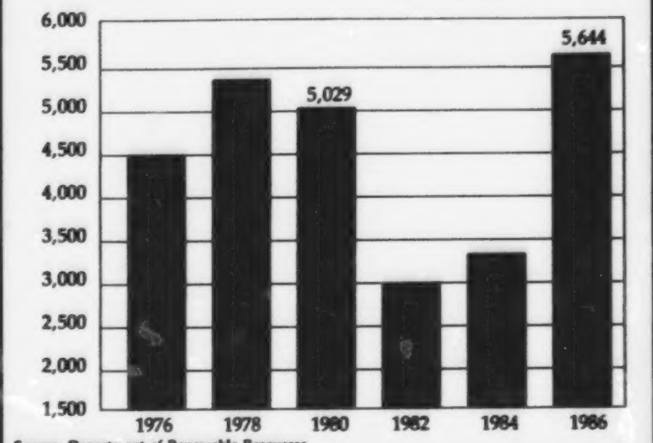
Photographic surveys were conducted on the Beverly and Kaminuriak caribou herds. The final analysis is not complete, but it appears the herds may be down slightly. Estimates made in March indicated that recruitment was lower than the past couple of years in all the caribou herds. The draft Bathurst caribou management plan was released for public comment. The plan, when final, will set the direction of the management of the Bathurst caribou herd for the next 15 years.

A moose survey was conducted on the northern third of the Slave River lowlands. This completes the Slave River lowlands population study.

Three muskox surveys were conducted in the Central Arctic. Surveys of the Rae-Richardson valley west of Coppermine and the Queen Maud Gulf area east of Bathurst Inlet revealed stable muskox populations. A survey of southern Victoria Island revealed a rapidly increasing population. As a result the muskox quotas on southern Victoria Island were increased. A radio telemetry study was initiated in the Coppermine area to investigate seasonal muskox movements and the survival of calves.

The evaluation of habitat use by wood bison in the Fort Providence area continued, and the availability of key components of the bison habitat are being evaluated using remote sensing.

NWT Fur Sales
($000's)

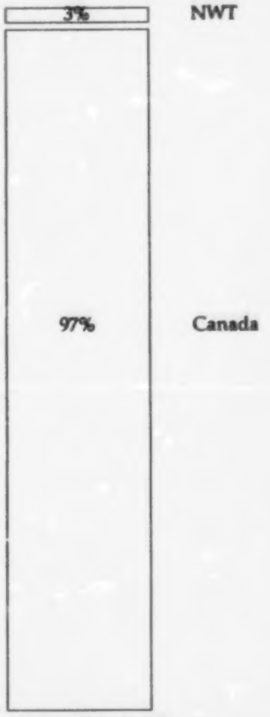


Source: Department of Renewable Resources

Wild Fur Production
(Value 1984/85)

Source: Canada Yearbook 1988

Fur Production
(Value 1984/85)



Source: Yearbook 1988

The Honourable
Michael A. Ballantyne
Minister of Justice
Minister of Finance

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

During 1988, the Honourable Michael A. Ballantyne, Minister of Justice, provided the department with direction to improve and expand justice services in the NWT.

One of the most exciting developments this year has been the design and implementation of a program to train individuals fluent in English and an aboriginal language, in legal interpretation. The program required over two years of planning, and the first group of students completed the course in July.

Graduates of the program become certified legal interpreters once they have completed the training program and have proven proficient in translating legal documents, and in verbal translations. Certified legal interpreters will be recognized as professionals and as officials of the court. This pioneering program, the first of its kind in North America, includes instruction on how to better interpret legal terms into aboriginal languages. Lawyers provide instruction on legal procedures. The newly trained legal interpreters will play an important role in the justice system by helping those on trial or acting as witnesses to understand legal language and procedures.

A new Chief Superintendent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was welcomed to the NWT this year. Chief Superintendent Edward Russell Wilson arrived in Yellowknife in late August, bringing with him over 30 years of policing experience with the RCMP. Chief Superintendent Wilson has been commended by Royal Canadian Mounted Police Commissioner Inkster for his involvement with groups examining community problems related to young people. He was also commended for his strong relationship with native leaders at his last posting in British Columbia. The new Chief Superintendent has indicated he will pursue the positive direction taken by former Chief Superintendent Robert Head in encouraging more aboriginal participation in policing through recruitment, and close consultation with native groups, the communities and the territorial government.

Robert Head served the people of the NWT with distinction as Chief Superintendent from 1985 to 1988. He demonstrated genuine sensitivity to the challenges of policing within the north's multicultural setting. The former Chief Superintendent will be putting his experience in the NWT to good use, by taking on responsibility for a comprehensive Royal Canadian Mounted Police study on native policing.

The minister was saddened to learn of the death, on October 26, 1988, of the Territorial Fire Marshal, Leslie ("Les") Donald McPhee. Mr. McPhee joined the Government of the Northwest Territories in 1970 as the first fire inspector for the Keewatin Region, working out of Churchill, Manitoba. In 1972, he was appointed deputy fire marshal in Yellowknife, and in 1980, was appointed Territorial Fire Marshal. At the time of his death, he was the president of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners.

This year an amendment to the Judicature Act was passed, enabling the number of judges of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories to increase from two to three. The amendment was timely because Mr. Justice Marshall of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories was named the first executive director of the newly established Canadian Judicial Centre, taking a three year term of leave from the Supreme Court. The federal Minister of Justice appointed J. Edward Richard, a Yellowknife lawyer for many years, to fill the vacancy created by the amendment. Mr. Justice Richard is the first

Jim Hope, Carol Roberts and Fred Norwegian participate in a mock trial, part of the first legal interpreter training program in North America dealing with aboriginal languages.

member of the Supreme Court to be appointed directly from the resident bar of the NWT. His appointment signals recognition of the growing sophistication of the NWT bar, and the quality of its membership.

The Law Reform Commmitte had an active year. Work has been completed on the final report on the Jury Act, and the working paper on mechanic's liens was released. The committee also commenced a study of company law in the Northwest Territories. Six new members were appointed to the Law Reform Committee: Richard Hardy, Laura Nelson, M. David Gates, Sue Heron-Herbert and Richard Spaulding of Yellowknife; and Desmond Brice-Bennett of Pond Inlet.

The commencement of the family law review project was announced. This two year project is supported by the departments of Justice, and Social Services, the Women's Secretariat and the NWT Law Foundation. It will be supervised by a committee with representation from government, native groups and the legal profession. The project's aim is to gain an understanding of traditional approaches to the resolution of family problems, and gather information about family law developments in the rest of Canada. This information will be used to make recommendations on reform of NWT family law and to aid development of new legislation.

The very successful northern government lawyers conference was held in Yellowknife in September. The conference, planned by the NWT Department of Justice, brought together lawyers from the governments of northern jurisdictions to discuss legal issues relevant to the north. Topics included constitutional development, Arctic sovereignty, land claims and land administration, resource and environmental law, and legislative drafting. Lawyers from the governments of Greenland, Alaska, Canada, the Yukon and the NWT attended.

In March, a new federal-territorial cost-sharing agreement for legal aid was signed by federal Minister of Justice, the Honourable Ray Hnatyshyn, and the Honourable Michael A. Ballantyne. Under the agreement, the federal government will pay 50% of the shareable expenses up to a maximum payment of $1,414,500 in 1989-90. The maximum federal payment for legal aid to young offenders in 1987-88 will be $168,000, rising in 1988-89 to $188,000, and to $211,000 in 1989-90. The funding provided through this agreement enables the department to ensure legal aid services will continue to be available in all regions of the NWT.

A new agreement for federal funding support of criminal injuries compensation and victims programs in the NWT was signed on September 1. Under the agreement, the federal government will continue to make contributions to awards made to compensate victims of crime in the NWT, and will provide new funding for programs aimed at assisting victims in other ways.

In August, the Honourable Michael A. Ballantyne visited several communities in the Baffin region. Mr. Ballantyne, Malaganik Tukisiniakvik board members Harry Kilabuk and Anowak Arnaquq, and Amittuq MLA Titus Allooloo, took part in the official opening of the new law centre operated by Maliganik Tukisiniakvik in Pond Inlet.

DIRECTORATE

The directorate provides administrative guidance and direction to other divisions in the department. All divisions, with the exception of policy and planning, and finance and administration, report to the deputy minister through an assistant deputy minister.

POLICY AND PLANNING

The policy and planning division coordinates the formulation and implementation of policy initiatives within the department, and assists the directorate in setting priorities for departmental activities. The division participates in discussions of justice policies with the federal, Yukon, and provincial governments and responds to federal justice initiatives which impact the NWT.

This division also works with other departments in areas where policy interests overlap. In 1988, through a committee which also included representatives of Social Services and Health, background investigation was done preliminary to the preparation of a proposal for legislation which would combat solvent abuse.

Regular communication with the RCMP is maintained through the policy and planning division.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The finance and administration division provides financial and administrative services to the department. These include providing budget development and control, authorizing financial transactions, financial reporting and forecasting and staff training. In addition, the division is responsible for analyzing and monitoring the RCMP budget. The division also provides personnel administration services to the department.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

The constitutional law division provides legal services on all matters relating to the constitution of the Northwest Territories and the Constitution of Canada. This encompasses aboriginal rights, aboriginal comprehensive claims, constitutional developments relating to devolution of authority and programs from various levels of government. The nature of services provided includes legal opinions, briefs and reports, analysis of territorial and national initiatives relating to the constitution such as senate reform, the Meech Lake Accord and the Free Trade Agreement. The division also provides services in relation to constitutional litigation.

The division provides legal services to other government departments and agencies such as the Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat, the executive subcommittee on political and constitutional development, the Office of Devolution and the Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat on constitutional matters relating to the Northern Accord on oil and gas resources in the NWT.

Comprehensive aboriginal claims in the NWT have produced significant volumes of work for the division during the past year. Implementation of the Inuvialuit final agreement creates on-going demands as does the negotiation of the Dene-Metis claim and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut claim.

The year was an exciting one in the area of constitutional law. The Government of the Northwest Territories sponsored litigation which challenged provisions of the Meech Lake Accord and the manner in which the Accord was reached without the participation of elected territorial representatives. Mr. John

[illegible]
[illegible] with accident [illegible]
[illegible] president in
[illegible] South

[illegible] Canadian firefighters [illegible]
fire training

[illegible] governors of the
Canadian Centre for Occupa-
tional Health and Safety held
their annual meeting in
[illegible]

Sopinka of Toronto was retained as counsel to argue the case at all court levels and eventually appeared before the Supreme Court of Canada on the matter. Mr. Sopinka was subsequently named to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The constitutional law division provided assistance by providing legal briefs, background materials and by working closely with Mr. Sopinka and his firm. In addition the division co-ordinated the development of several presentations by the minister, the Executive Council and other members of the Legislative Assembly. This included presentations to the Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons, the Senate Task Force on the Meech Lake Accord, the Ontario Select Committee on Constitutional Reform, and the annual premiers conference in New Brunswick. Further presentations by elected representatives will be made to committees of the legislatures of New Brunswick and Manitoba during the autumn of 1988 or early in 1989.

LEGISLATION DIVISION

The legislation division drafts all territorial legislation and prepares legal opinions required in developing legislation. While the acts dealt with by the Legislative Assembly are the most visible legislation drafted, the division also prepares all regulations made pursuant to the acts, orders and appointments.

All legislation, orders, appointments and notices are prepared for publishing in the Northwest Territories Gazette. Annual volumes of the acts and legislative summaries of the legislation passed at each session of the Legislative Assembly are also prepared for publishing.

The legislation division is also responsible for the revision of the statutes of the NWT and for preparing a French version of all the acts and regulations. The revision is to be completed by December 31, 1989, as are the French versions of the acts and regulations.

LEGAL DIVISION

The legal division is the law firm for the government. It provides legal counsel to all governmental departments as well as most boards and public agencies.

The legal division also appears in court and before administrative tribunals on behalf of the government and its agencies. Counsel appear regularly in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal in Yellowknife, and the Territorial Court throughout the NWT. During 1988, the legal division also began acting as counsel to coroners during Coroners' Inquests.

The division is also involved in providing legal support to client departments in the devolution of responsibilities from the federal government to the Government of the Northwest Territories. During 1988 this included the transfer of health services, transfer of the Science Institute research facilities, creation of the NWT Power Corporation and negotiation of the Northern Accord on oil and gas.

The office of the Public Trustee, which administers intestate estates, is also within the legal division.

COURT SERVICES

The court services division performs a wide variety of administrative and support functions for the courts. The division includes the Territorial and Supreme Court administration, the Coroner's Office, Firearms Office, Co-ordinator of Justices of the Peace and the court library.

In 1988, the division co-ordinated, with the assistance of Dr. Roda Roberts, director of the school of interpretation at the University of Ottawa, the legal interpreters program for aboriginal languages. Seventeen students, including two from Arctic Quebec, graduated from the program, the first of its kind in North America. The program focused on the development of legal terminology, courtroom deportment, and interpreting skills. Graduates represented six language groups from the NWT, as well as several regional dialects. They have started work in the courts and will continue their program of terminology development under the direction of a new co-ordinator of legal interpreters. Additional interpreting skills workshops will be offered on a regional basis and participants within the justice community will be given cross-cultural orientation training to assist them in the use of interpreters.

The duties of the juridical administrator were divided, enabling the creation of the Office of Sheriff. A maintenance enforcement officer was hired to begin work necessary for implementation of the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, which will be proclaimed early in 1989.

In 1988, automation within the court services division continued, with development of the youth justice information system, the justice information system and a system for maintenance enforcement.

LAND TITLES/LEGAL REGISTRIES

The Registrar of Land Titles and Legal Registries is responsible to the assistant deputy minister of justice for the four sections in this division. Each section provides service to the public in one aspect of corporate and commercial law.

The corporate registries section is responsible for incorporating both profit and non-profit corporations as well as maintaining a registry of companies incorporated outside the NWT but operating within the territories. There are currently almost 5,000 registered corporations. Approximately 6,000 corporate documents and 6,500 information requests were received during 1988.

The Office of the Registrar of Securities is responsible for regulating the distribution of shares and other securities to the general public. Investor protection is provided by the licensing of qualified brokers and salesmen. The number of filings and registrations in this area has increased substantially.

The document registry maintains a registry of documents evidencing a security interest in personal property. Most partnerships and certain sole proprietorships are also required to file a declaration in document registry. Approximately 7,500 registrations and 6,000 search requests were received during 1988.

The manual records in document registry are currently being entered into a computerized system to facilitate filing and retrieval of information. A program is being developed to permit the computerization of corporate records as well.

The Land Titles Office administers a Torrens system of land registration. Ownership of an interest in privately owned lands is established by the filing or registration of documents. The number of document registrations, titles issued and requests for information has increased significantly.

Negotiations on the transfer of responsibility for land titles from the federal to the territorial government have been completed. A territorial Land Titles Act will be proclaimed in force upon the repeal of the federal Land Titles Act.

CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS DIVISION

Consumer and Corporate Affairs is comprised of consumer affairs, business and professional licensing, and vital statistics.

Consumer affairs administers the Consumer Protection Act, the Residential Tenancies Act and the Lotteries Act. Business and professional licensing registers and licenses individuals and companies in business and medically-related professions. This section also regulates insurance companies, agents and brokers under the Insurance Act.

The vital statistics section maintains a registry system for all vital events in the Northwest Territories and will issue a certificate proclaiming such registration. This section also issues marriage licences.

There has been a steady increase in the number of complaints received from landlords and tenants under the Residential Tenancies Act since its proclamation in February 1988. Such complaints can now be dealt with either through mediation or, failing mediation, by a hearing of the rental officer. Under the old legislation, complainants had to rely on the courts to resolve disputes.

A comprehensive public information program which will provide all residents of the Northwest Territories with information on the new landlord/tenant legislation has been developed with the assistance of the Arctic public legal education information society.

September 1988 marked the entry of the Northwest Territories into a consumer protection plan for the general insurance industry. The plan is designed to provide compensation to policy holders or claimants in the event of insolvency of a general insurance company operating in the Northwest Territories.

A similar plan for the life insurance industry is being developed. It is anticipated this plan will come into effect in 1989.

LEGAL SERVICES BOARD

The Legal Services Board of the Northwest Territories is established under the Legal Services Act to ensure the provision of legal services to all eligible persons; to ensure that legal services and systems for providing those services are the best that circumstances permit; and to develop and co-ordinate territorial or local programs aimed at reducing and preventing the occurrence of legal problems among the people and increasing their knowledge about the law, legal processes and the administration of justice.

The members of the Legal Services Board are appointed by the minister of Justice of the Northwest Territories to administer the Legal Services Act and its regulations. The board reviews the performance and services provided by its regional law services committees, co-ordinates the provision of legal services, and publishes information on legal services available.

The Legal Services Board is the carrier agency for: Mackenzie court workers services located in Yellowknife and various Western Arctic communities; Maliganik Tukisiniakvik, a legal services centre with offices in Iqaluit and Pond Inlet; Arctic Rim law centre, a legal services centre located in Tuktoyaktuk; Keewatin legal aid services, a courtworker program located in Rankin Inlet; and Arctic public legal education and information society (Arctic PLEI) located in Yellowknife for the purpose of providing legal information to people throughout the NWT. The board is responsible for ensuring these groups are adequately funded to carry out their respective activities.

Funding for the Legal Services Board comes from both the territorial and federal departments of Justice pursuant to a cost-sharing agreement.

In the past year there has been an appreciable increase in the workload of the board which is due primarily to a 20% increase in the number of legal aid recipients since 1985/86. The board has installed a computer system to assist in collecting data on legal aid clients and determining clients' eligibility for legal aid. The following chart reflects the increase in people receiving legal aid in the NWT for the past three fiscal years:

Legal Aid Recipients

	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
Adults (Criminal)	1,410	1,587	1,760
Youth	821	672	720
Civil	278	264	528
Total	2,509	2,523	3,008

Aside from legal services provided by various agencies, legal services are provided by members of the legal aid panel who are also members of the Law Society of the Northwest Territories practising privately in the NWT. These lawyers are assigned to court circuits and civil work on a rotational basis, except where lawyers are located in communities other than Yellowknife. In these instances, for purposes of continuity and cost efficiency, lawyers located in the communities are given legal aid assignments.

LABOUR STANDARDS BOARD

The Labour Standards Act makes provision for a five member board which reports to the Minister of Justice. The board reviews rulings of the labour standards officer, makes decisions with respect to the confirmation of those rulings, and enforces confirmed certificates setting forth wages due to employees.

During the first nine months of 1988, the Labour Standards Board held six meetings in Yellowknife ranging from one day in length to four days. The Board secured $278,606.80 for wages due to employees who worked in the NWT. Of that amount, $214,986.48 was received from the Trustee in Bankruptcy for 23 employees of Cadillac Explorations Ltd.

LIQUOR LICENSING BOARD

The Liquor Act makes provision for a board to control the operation of licensed premises by granting licences, conducting public meetings and disciplinary hearings, and advising and reporting to the Minister of Justice on policy and legislation relating to the sale and consumption of liquor in licensed premises.

During the 1987-88 fiscal year the board held eight meetings including six in Yellowknife, a disciplinary hearing in Hay River for an infraction of the act and a public meeting in Iqaluit. A total of 186 annual licences and 1,329 special occasion permits were issued in 1987-88. Inspection of licensed premises was carried out by full time and contract inspectors in NWT communities where there are licensed premises.

MINING INSPECTION SERVICES DIVISION

Mining inspection services division provides a wide range of assistance to the mining industry in the Northwest Territories. Its programs involve the supply of mine rescue training and equipment to all active mines, regularly scheduled inspections of every operating mine to ensure compliance with the Mining Safety Act, and assistance in the investigation of all serious mining accidents and significant "near misses".

Inspectors visit mines to discuss issues or concerns about safety with the managers, workers or the occupational health and safety committee. Each month these committees, comprised of management, staff and workers, inspect their mines to identify and report any conditions which may cause accidents. Copies of their reports are submitted to this division where they are reviewed, together with the mines' monthly accident report summaries, to ensure any hazardous conditions identified are dealt with. The division also provides legislated certification programs for specialist occupations which have significant safety impact in the mining industry.

Unfortunately, the year was marred by three fatal mining accidents, the first since 1986. These were investigated by the division's inspectors, and significant operational changes were required as a result.

MINE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY BOARD

The Mine Occupational Health and Safety Board is composed of members appointed by the Minister from labour, management, the public, and government. It advises the Minister on matters related to occupational health and safety in mines. In 1988 the board reviewed a broad range of issues and made a number of recommendations for changes to the Mining Safety Act which is now undergoing legislative review. The board also commissioned a study on occupational health and safety effects of extended hours working underground, a practice currently permitted in some remote mining operations.

LABOUR SECTION

The labour section is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Labour Standards Act and the Fair Practices Act.

In 1988, major amendments to the Labour Standards Act were proclaimed which included provisions for the protection of maternity leave. The provisions for maternity leave brought the NWT into line with other Canadian jurisdictions, and responded to family concerns in the NWT. Other amendments to the act included a requirement for mandatory overtime compensation for all time worked in excess of eight hours per day and forty hours per week, and a reduction in the standard hours of work. Managers are now included under the act, except for provisions dealing with hours of work and overtime.

SAFETY DIVISION

The safety division reports to the assistant deputy minister for public services and is comprised of five sections: safety education, occupational health and safety, boiler and pressure vessels, electrical inspections and gas inspections.

In 1988, approximately 600 workers attended safety education workshops in communities across the territories.

The division gained national recognition in 1988 for being the first jurisdiction in Canada to translate a "videotex" package into a native language. "Videotex" is an instructional tool consisting of computer software permitting the viewer to watch video demonstrations which also contain information in an overlaid text format. Two videotex packages were made available: "Dust and the lungs" was translated into Inuktitut, and "Excavation safety" was translated into South Slavey.

The occupational health and safety section conducted more than 455 worksite inspections and issued over 260 improvement orders with 1440 deficiencies identified. Amendments, including regulations for working in confined spaces, occupational exposure limits for working with chemicals, and improved regulations for shoring and excavating, were made to the occupational health and industrial safety regulations.

The boiler and pressure vessel section identifies, registers and inspects all boilers and pressure vessels in the NWT to ensure their safe operation by enforcing the provisions of the Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act and Regulations. This section also enforces regulations pertaining to operating engineer certification and the certification of welders of boilers and pressure vessels. In 1988, 680 inspections as well as supervised examinations for operating engineers and pressure welders were performed.

The electrical inspection section ensures all electrical and elevator installations comply with the provisions of the Electrical Protection Act and persons installing electrical equipment are qualified and registered. Electrical inspectors located in Inuvik, Hay River, Yellowknife and Iqaluit carry out inspections in all communities in the Northwest Territories. In 1987/88 there were 2,485 electrical installation permits issued, 4.300 electrical inspections performed and 63 elevators inspected.

The gas section of the safety division enforces the provisions of the Gas Protection Act and regulations through inspections, public education, and the registration of gasfitters. The number of gas permits issued is up by 62% over the last year and the number of registered gasfitters is up by 13%.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL

During the first eight months of 1988 the Office of the Fire Marshal conducted seminars in all five regions. A total 433 firefighters, (a 17% increase from the year before), received fire certification and officer training. Four specialized training courses were held with 79 persons qualifying as fire investigators and 15 qualifying as fire alarm technicians.

The volume of fire inspections and community visits conducted was comparable to the previous year. Reviews of building plans conducted by this office greatly increased during the year due to increased construction within the NWT.

The "Learn Not To Burn" program was implemented in the schools in the Baffin and Keewatin Regions, and was very successful in educating children about the dangers of fires.

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

In February, the Honourable Michael A. Ballantyne presented his first budget to the Legislative Assembly. The budget's theme of restraint addressed the challenges of maintaining the quality of essential services and sustaining the development of capital infrastructure without jeopardizing the government's fiscal integrity. The budget called for a reduction in overall government expenditures by 5% from the level of the previous fiscal year, to achieve a balanced budget. New initiatives were to be undertaken through redistribution of resources.

Mr. Ballantyne proposed no tax initiatives in his budget, but committed himself to consulting northerners prior to making any changes. In August he released a tax consultation paper to promote public discussion on a wide range of tax options for the Northwest Territories.

Federal-territorial fiscal relations had a high profile in 1988. The original formula financing agreement expired in March and both governments agreed to extend it to March 31, 1990, with minor changes. Work began in 1988 on a comprehensive evaluation of the formula with a view to its renewal in 1990.

The September enabling agreement-in-principle on a Northern Accord called for the bulk of onshore and off-shore oil and gas revenues to be transferred to the Northwest Territories. A goal of the Accord is to increase the financial self-sufficiency of the Government of the Northwest Territories. Work began on determining the relationship between the Northern Accord and the formula financing agreement.

Mr. Ballantyne continued to monitor federal government initiatives in the tax reform process and made presentations to the federal minister of finance to ensure the Northern viewpoint was understood and accommodated. Changes to the Income Tax Act, on the taxation of northern housing and vacation allowances, were implemented in 1987 and Mr. Ballantyne maintained communication with federal ministers to ensure fair treatment of northern residents.

The first ever issue of bonds by the Government of the Northwest Territories in 1988, raised $53.5 million. These funds were used for the purchase of the Northern Canada Power Commission from the federal government.

During 1988, Mr. Ballantyne oversaw the implementation of the investment pooling program, which allows participation of government agencies in the investment operations of the Government of the Northwest Territories. The surplus funds invested under the program are safeguarded while earning higher rates of return than bank deposits.

Under the leadership of Mr. Ballantyne, the department developed a system to provide financial services to public agencies. A number of agreements with education and health agencies were entered into during 1988. A new payroll system to serve all departments and agencies is currently being implemented. This system will allow payroll work to be done completely within the Territories, thereby eliminating the need to contract southern-based firms.

Modifications made by Mr. Ballantyne to the production of financial reports will enable territorial government departments to specify the nature of information they require. This change will aid the departments in planning and monitoring their services and programs.

Finance Minister Michael Ballantyne presents his first budget to the Legislative Assembly.

The power rate subsidization program was handed over to the Government of the Northwest Territories by the federal government, along with the sale of the Northern Canada Power Commission. This program, operated by the Finance Department, equalizes the cost of electricity across the Territories to the Yellowknife level.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration division provides administrative support, and overall direction and co-ordination to all divisions of the Finance Department. The division carries out departmental responsibilities for planning, policy, strategies, management and control, under the Deputy Minister of Finance. As well, it provides direction and co-ordination for the Office of the Comptroller General.

In 1988, the division completed an in-depth review of the functions and organization of the Finance Department. Acting on its findings, the division co-ordinated the department-wide management for results system. This system will assist in the planning, control and accountability of the department. The co-ordination of maintenance and network development for the new micro-computer network also became the responsibility of the administration division.

TREASURY

The treasury division provides centralized risk management services; manages the government's insurance programs; is responsible for the administration of the government's overall banking, borrowing, investment and cash management programs; provides the credit and collection service for the government; and administers and enforces tax legislation.

Government growth and the creation of new entities have complicated the risk management and insurance requirements considerably.

There is a growing involvement with agreement/contract reviews, as other departments seek assistance to ensure adequate risk and insurance coverage.

The division oversaw the government's first debt issue, and implemented the investment pool program. This program provides public agencies with an opportunity to earn high returns on their invested funds, while having greater liquidity and safety of principal on these funds. Currently there are eight public agencies participating in the investment pool.

Credit and collection activities grew in proportion to government revenue and recovery programs. The new Property Assessment and Taxation Act and the Financial Administration Act helped simplify debt collection procedures.

The transfer of property tax administration, from the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs to the treasury division, was made this year. Legislative and procedural development is nearing completion in the fuel and tobacco tax areas. The treasury section continues to conduct tax audits related to fuel and tobacco taxation, and is upgrading the taxation information system.

COMPTROLLERSHIP

The comptrollership division is responsible for preparation of financial management information, including public accounts; developing, monitoring and implementing financial policies and procedures, which provide for effective control and reporting of all government expenditures and revenues; and maintaining the government's accounting and payroll systems.

During 1988 a finance office was opened in Fort Simpson. The creation and staffing of this office allowed the Finance Department to provide area departments with onsite payments, reports and general assistance in managing their budgets. In order to meet the needs of area offices, a major change to the reporting process was necessary. This change allows staff more flexibility in formulating management reports for use within their departments. It will also assist the Finance Department in preparing standard reports.

Data Entry Clerk Gail Villeneuve and Finance Accounting Clerk Betty Hardisty at the Department of Finance's new regional office in Fort Simpson.

When health responsibilities were transferred from the federal government to the Government of the Northwest Territories, the Comptroller Division began providing services to health boards. These services include financial and payroll transaction processing, and investment, collection and insurance assistance. A project team is evaluating the systems and procedures utilized in health board financial processing, to determine the most effective means of providing service.

FISCAL POLICY

The fiscal policy division is responsible for developing and analyzing overall budgetary and taxation strategies for the executive branch of the government, and for monitoring the impact of general economic conditions on the government's fiscal position. It provides analysis and advice on the budgetary, economic and social impact of existing and proposed tax measures; develops positions for use by the Government of the Northwest Territories in federal-provincial-territorial fiscal relations; and analyzes the effects of policy developments in other Canadian jurisdictions on the government's fiscal plan.

After reaching an agreement on the extension of the formula financing arrangement, the fiscal policy division began evaluating the formula in preparation for discussions with the federal government on renewal of the agreement, in 1990. Work also began on the fiscal aspects of the Northern Accord. After extensive research and analysis, the division compiled a range of options for changes to the Northwest Territories tax system, which the minister issued as a public consultation paper.

The division continued to participate in inter-governmental discussions regarding federal tax reform initiatives, particularly those relating to a possible value-added type national sales tax. Discussions were also held with federal officials and northern groups to clarify federal legislation on the taxation of northern allowances.

Financial Management Secretariat

The Financial Management Board Secretariat is a central agency responsible for providing analysis, advice, co-ordination and other support services to the Financial Management Board. The board is responsible for all the government's financial management and administration matters. The Minister of Finance, the Honourable Michael Ballantyne, is chairman of the Financial Management Board and the minister to whom the secretariat reports.

The secretariat is responsible for co-ordinating the development of the government's annual Main Estimates and supplementary appropriations. It also advises the Financial Management Board on the design of the multi-year planning process of the government and co-ordinates its development. The secretariat also monitors departmental spending.

During 1988, the Financial Management Board Secretariat and the Priorities and Planning Secretariat worked closely to assist departments to update their mandate statements, goals and objectives. Those statements guide departmental planning, allow for measurement of program success, and communicate government direction to the Legislative Assembly and the general public.

This year the secretariat was involved in forming two staff development programs related to financial orientation and training. The financial management training program, which the secretariat developed in conjunction with the departments of Finance and Education, successfully completed its pilot project in April. The proposed management for results systems course will focus on the approach, methodology and maintenance of management for results systems.

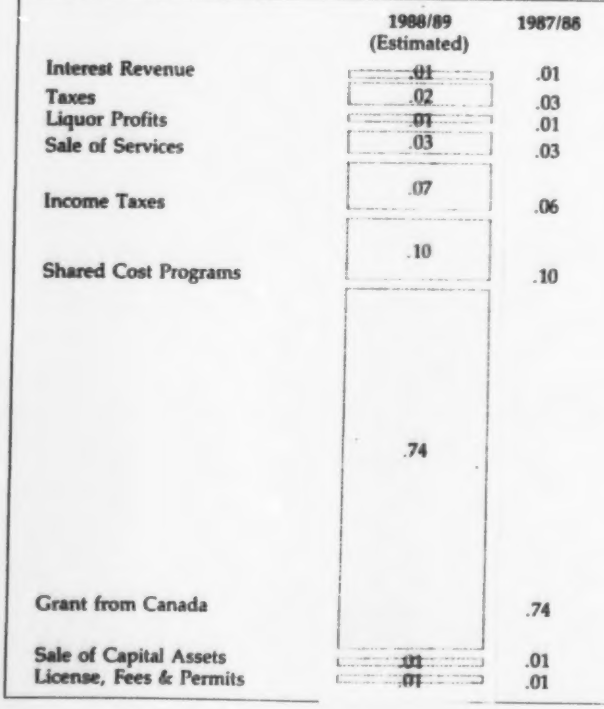
The implementation of these systems is almost completed throughout the government. Their development and the support provided in their implementation is one example of the secretariat's role in helping to improve the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of programs and program delivery.

The Financial Management Board Secretariat was also active in the provision of financial analysis and advice relative to the completion of the devolution of federal health services to the territorial government, delegation of program delivery responsibility to boards and agencies, negotiations towards comprehensive land claims agreements, formula financing discussions and Northern Accord research.

During 1988, a review of the government's capital planning process was initiated, as was a modification project for the government's automated budget preparation system.

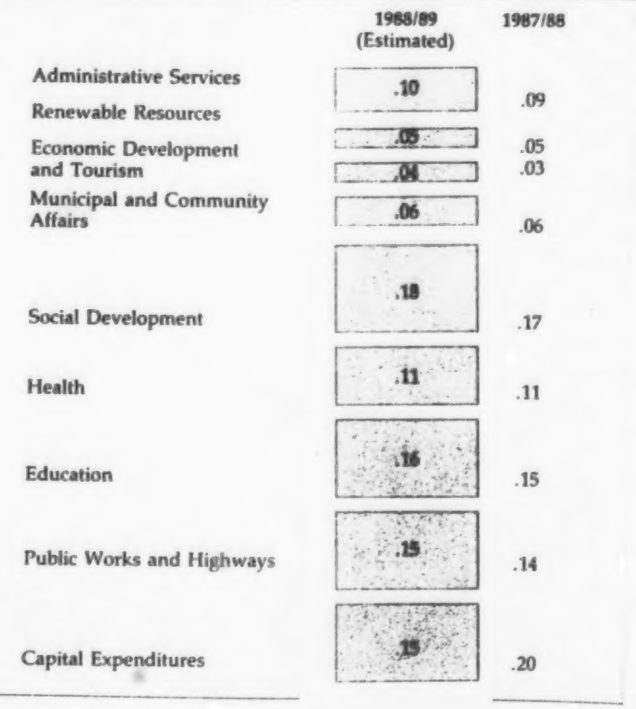
Where the Dollar comes from

Government of the Northwest Territories
Revenues and Recoveries



Where the Dollar is spent

Government of the Northwest Territories
Operations and Maintenance and Capital Expenditures.



AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories

I have examined the balance sheet of the Government of the Northwest Territories as at March 31, 1988 and the statements of operations, surplus and changes in financial position for the year then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Territories as at March 31, 1988 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2 to the financial statements, applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

I further report that, in my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Territories, the financial statements are in agreement therewith and the transactions that have come to my notice have, in all significant respects, been within the statutory powers of the Territories.

Kenneth M. Dye, F.C.A.
Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada
August 19, 1988

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 1988

Assets

	1988	1987
	$ 000s	$ 000s
Current		
Cash and short-term deposits	$ 38,594	$ 51,419
Due from Canada (note 4)	61,143	47,022
Accounts receivable (note 5)	28,606	15,435
Inventory (note 6)	24,619	24,155
Loans receivable	2,403	2,407
	155,365	140,438
Long-term portion of due from Canada	—	15,069
Long-term portion of loans receivable (note 7)	18,882	20,882
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (note 8)	14,230	11,593
Students Loan Fund (note 9)	4,541	3,550
Fixed assets, at a nominal value	1	1
	$193,019	$191,533

Liabilities

	1988	1987
	$ 000s	$ 000s
Current		
Accounts payable (note 10)	$103,229	$ 83,771
Due to Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (note 11)	1,081	489
Employee leave and termination benefits	6,755	6,726
	111,065	90,986
Long-term portion of employee leave and termination benefits (note 12)	14,290	15,049
Equity		
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (note 8)	16,000	13,500
Students Loan Fund (note 9)	8,500	7,150
Petroleum Products Stablization Fund (note 13)	1,321	—
Surplus	41,843	64,848
	$193,019	$191,533

Approved:

Michael A. Ballantyne
Minister of Finance

J.F. Nelson
Comptroller General

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1988

	1988		1987
	Main Estimates (note 15) $ 000s	**Actual $ 000s**	**Actual $ 000s**
Revenues (schedule A)			
From Canada	$592,829	$649,335	$553,744
Generated revenues	128,468	119,862	140,333
	721,297	769,197	694,077
Expenditures			
Operations and maintenance (schedule B)	624,002	636,221	565,802
Operations and maintenance reserve	6,000	—	—
Capital (schedule C)	165,760	161,432	127,209
Estimated appropriation authority lapse	(19,090)	—	—
	776,672	797,653	693,011
Net (expenditures) revenues before undernoted	(55,375)	(28,456)	1,066
Recoveries of prior years' expenditures (note 3)			
Refund of Northwest Territories Housing Corporation surplus (note 11)	—	6,549	—
Other	—	4,752	—
	—	11,301	—
Young Offenders Act	—	—	8,848
Projects for Canada and others			
Expenditures	36,374	37,552	30,827
Recoveries	36,374	37,552	30,827
	—	—	—
Net (expenditures) revenues	$(55,375)	$(17,155)	$ 9,914

STATEMENT OF SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1988

	1988	1987
	$ 000s	$ 000s
Balance at beginning of the year	$ 64,848	$ 60,234
Net (expenditures) revenues	(17,155)	9,914
	47,693	70,148
Transfers to:		
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (note 8)	2,500	3,500
Students Loan Fund (note 9)	1,350	1,800
Petroleum Products Stabilization Fund (note 13)	2,000	—
	5,850	5,300
Balance at end of the year	$ 41,843	$ 64,848

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1988

	1988	1987
	$ 000s	$ 000s
Operating activities		
Operations		
Net (expenditures) revenues	$(17,155)	$ 9,914
Items not requiring funds		
Bad debts and loan remissions	1,662	1,795
	(15,493)	11,709
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Current assets other than cash and short-term deposits	(8,006)	(12,684)
Grant due from Canada	(4,700)	(18,693)
Current liabilities	20,079	10,209
Long-term employee leave and termination benefits	(759)	2,808
Petroleum Products loss subsidization	(679)	—
Financial resources used for operating activities	(9,558)	(6,651)
Investing activites		
Loans advanced	(9,665)	(9,721)
Cash allocated to loan funds	(2,290)	(2,163)
Payments received on loans	8,688	4,475
Financial resources used for investing activities	(3,267)	(7,409)
Decrease in cash and short-term deposits	(12,825)	(14,060)
Cash and short-term deposits at beginning of the year	51,419	65,479
Cash and short-term deposits at end of the year	$ 38,594	$ 51,419

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1988

1. Authority and operations

The Northwest Territories operates under the authority of the Northwest Territories Act. The Northwest Territories has an elected Legislative Assembly. All disbursements for operations, loans, investments and advances are authorized by the Legislative Assembly.

2. Accounting policies

Financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 23 of the Northwest Territories Act and Sections 72 to 74, inclusive, of the Financial Administration Act.

Reporting entity

These financial statements reflect the financial operations of the Government of the Northwest Territories including the assets, liabilities, and operations of the following revolving funds:

Northwest Territories Liquor Commission
Petroleum Products Revolving Fund
Public Stores Revolving Fund
Fur Marketing Service Revolving Fund

Revolving funds are established by the Government to provide the working capital necessary to deliver goods to the general public and to Government departments. They may consist of cash, accounts receivable, inventories, liabilities, or any combination thereof.

Financial information on the revolving funds is included separately in the Public Accounts.

The following related Government boards and agencies are reflected in these statements only to the extent of the Government's contributions to them:

Northwest Territories Housing Corporation
Workers' Compensation Board
Hospitals and health facilities
Educational boards
Arctic College
Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowances Fund
Science Institute of the Northwest Territories

Accounting policies for governments are currently under review by the accounting profession through the Public Sector Accounting and Auditing Committee of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. Upon completion of this review, the above entities may be consolidated with future Government financial statements.

Inventories

Inventories for resale consist of bulk fuel and liquor products and are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Inventories of materials and supplies are valued at the lower of cost and replacement value.

Fixed assets

Fixed assets, consisting of roads, bridges, tank farms, ferries, buildings, leasehold improvements, land, land improvements, computers, office furniture, equipment and vehicles, are charged to expenditures at the time of acquisition or construction. Fixed assets are recorded at a nominal value.

Leases

Lease payments under capital and operating leases are recorded as operating and maintenance expenditures. No assets or long-term liabilities are recognized under capital leases.

Grant from Canada

The grant is subject to the terms of a financial agreement with Canada and is receivable in installments. Periodic adjustments, as they become known, are made to the grant for income taxes, Established Programs Financing contributions and operating revenues collected by the Government which are more or less than the estimated amounts used to determine the grant for the fiscal year. Further adjustments are made in accordance with escalation clauses in the agreement.

Taxes

Income taxes, levied under the Income Tax Act, are collected by Canada under a tax collection agreement and are remitted in installments. The remittances are based on estimates for the taxation year, which are periodically adjusted until the income tax assessments for that year are completed. The remittances for the taxation year are recognized as revenue of the fiscal year in which they are received, together with known adjustments arising in that fiscal year.

Fuel and tobacco taxes are levied under the authority of the Petroleum Products Tax and the Tobacco Tax acts and are received on a monthly basis from collectors. Revenues are recognized based on the statements received from collectors on an accrual basis. Any adjustments resulting from re-assessments are recorded in revenue in the year they are identified.

Property and school taxes are assessed on a calendar year basis and are recognized in the fiscal year in which a calendar year ends.

Transfer payments

Established Programs Financing contributions are received from Canada in accordance with the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (1977). Expenditures are also recovered from Canada under specific cost-sharing agreements and are recorded as recoverable in the year in which the expenditures are incurred.

Other revenues

Licences, fees and permits are recorded on a cash basis. All other revenues are recorded on an accrual basis.

Projects on behalf of Canada and others

The Government undertakes projects for Canada and others for which it usually receives accountable advances. Unexpended balances are recorded as current liabilities, and expenditures in excess of advances are recorded as current assets.

Operations, maintenance and capital expenditures

Operations, maintenance and capital expenditures are recorded on an accrual basis.

Pensions

Contributions are made by the Government and its employees to the Public Service Superannuation Plan administered by the Government of Canada. These contributions represent the total liability of the Government and are recorded in the accounts on a current basis. The Government also makes contributions for members of the Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowances Fund which are recognized on a current basis.

3. Recoveries of Prior Years' Expenditures

These amounts represent recoveries of prior years' expenditures and excessive accruals made in prior years. In previous years, these amounts have been recorded as sundry revenue.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1988

Under subsection 36(9) of the Financial Administration Act (April 1, 1987), these amounts must be credited to an appropriate expenditure account. The credit to the expenditure cannot be used to increase the amount appropriated for the current year.

4. Due from Canada

	1988 $ 000s	1987 $ 000s
a) Under cost sharing agreements and projects on behalf of Canada	$ 35,572	$ 32,228
Current portion of grant receivable	22,976	3,207
Other, net of allowance of $382,000 (1987 - $299,000) for grants in lieu of taxes which are in dispute	2,595	2,739
Young Offenders Act	—	8,848
	$ 61,143	$ 47,022

b) The Government receives a grant from Canada pursuant to a formula financing agreement which is to be renewed in 1988 - 89. Under this agreement the amount received is subject to adjustments which increase or decrease the grant depending upon changes in Government revenue as defined in the agreement. All outstanding amounts, under the pending agreement, are to be settled within one year.

	1988 $ 000s	1987 $ 000s
Grant per agreement with Canada	$548,321	$480,241
Adjustments for:		
Income tax collections	12,888	(9,098)
EPF contributions	(5,665)	2,944
Operating revenues	1,704	3,440
Escalation	14,965	12,614
Per Schedule of Revenues by Source (schedule A)	572,213	490,141
Received from Canada during the year	567,513	471,448
	4,700	18,693
Due from (to) Canada		
At beginning of the year	18,276	(417)
At end of the year	$ 22,976	$ 18,276
The amounts are shown as follows:		
Current assets	$ 22,976	$ 3,207
Non-current assets	—	15,069
	$ 22,976	$ 18,276

5. Accounts receivable

	1988 $ 000s	1987 $ 000s
Revolving funds		
Petroleum products, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $436,000 (1987 - $523,000)	$ 8,638	$ 5,498
Other	646	719
	9,284	6,217
Due from Arctic College	4,785	—
Due from Baffin Divisional Board of Education	3,367	—
Due from Workers' Compensation Board	532	422
Accrued interest	1,968	4,152
Other, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $1,238,000 (1987 - $1,611,000)	8,670	4,644
	$ 28,606	$ 15,435

During the year, uncollectable amounts of $395,000 (1987 - $617,000) were written off with proper authority.

6. Inventories

	1988 $ 000s	1987 $ 000s
Petroleum products	$ 20,727	$ 19,891
Liquor	3,238	3,578
Other revolving funds, net of an allowance for write-down of $30,000 (1987 - nil)	654	686
	$ 24,619	$ 24,155

7. Loans receivable

	1988 $ 000s	1987 $ 000s
Loans to municipalities and school districts, due in annual amounts to the year 2007, bearing interest at rates between 6.75% and 11.35%, net of allowance for doubtful loans of nil (1987 - $405,000)	$ 20,248	$ 21,570
Other loans, due in monthly or annual installments to the year 1994, bearing interest at rates between nil and 11.75%, net of allowance for doubtful loans of $201,000 (1987 - nil)	1,037	1,719
	21,285	23,289
Less current portion	2,403	2,407
	$ 18,882	$ 20,882

During the year, uncollectable loans of $405,000 (1987 - $1,464,000) were written off with proper authority.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1988

8. Business Loans and Guarantees Fund

The business loans program is operated under the authority of the Business Loans and Guarantees Act which established a ceiling of $16,000,000 for business loans and guarantees up to March 31, 1988 (1987 - $13,500,000). Interest earned is credited to general revenues (interest income) and provisions for doubtful loans are charged to expenditures (Department of Economic Development and Tourism).

	1988 $ 000s	1987 $ 000s
Loans receivable	$ 9,790	$ 9,222
Less provision for doubtful loans	1,770	1,907
Subtotal	8,020	7,315
Cash committed in support of guarantees	483	556
Cash available for loans and guarantees	5,727	3,722
Total fund assets	14,230	11,593
Funds available on write-offs or recoveries of loans	1,770	1,907
Loan fund balance	$ 16,000	$ 13,500

The loans are repayable in installments to the year 2007 and bear interest at rates between 10.75% and 14%. During the year, uncollectable amounts of $432,000 (1987 - $444,000) were written off with proper authority.

9. Students Loan Fund

The Students Loan Fund is operated under the authority of the Student Financial Assistance Act which established a ceiling of $8,500,000 for student loans up to March 31, 1988 (1987 - $7,150,000). Interest earned is credited to general revenues (interest income) and provisions for doubtful loans and loan remissions are charged to expenditures (Department of Education).

Interest begins on these loans six months after the borrower ceases to be a full-time student at a rate that is one percent less than the prime rate of the Government's main banker. The Commissioner may grant remission of these loans, in whole or in part, where conditions as stipulated in the Regulations are complied with.

	1988 $ 000s	1987 $ 000s
Loans receivable	$ 7,370	$ 6,378
Less provisions for:		
Loan remissions	2,728	2,620
Doubtful loans	1,231	980
	3,959	3,600
	3,411	2,778
Cash available for new loans	1,130	772
Total fund assets	4,541	3,550
Funds available on remissions, write-offs, or recoveries of loans	3,959	3,600
Loan fund balance	$ 8,500	$ 7,150

The loans are repayable in installments to the year 1996 and bear interest at rates between 8.75% and 12%. During the year, uncollectable loans of $27,000 (1987 - nil) were written off with proper authority and remissions of $762,000 (1987 - $211,000) were granted to students who met the criteria established in the Regulations.

10. Accounts payable

	1988 $ 000s	1987 $ 000s
Due to Canada		
Excess income tax advanced	$ 11,065	$ –
Unapplied balance of advances under agreements	1,235	1,277
	12,300	1,277
Accounts payable	66,906	63,465
Other liabilities, payroll deductions and contractors' holdbacks	24,023	19,029
	90,929	82,494
	$103,229	$ 83,771

11. Due to Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

(a)	1988 $ 000s	1987 $ 000s
Accounts payable	$ 1,660	$ 1,068
Less advance arising from project cost overruns	579	579
	$1,081	$ 489

The $579,000 in project cost overruns represents the remaining balance of a $6,000,000 advance made by the Government to the Housing Corporation in March 1984 to finance operations and capital projects pending Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation cost sharing.

(b) Under Section 19 of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Act, the Government makes contributions and grants, from funds appropriated, to meet the operating, maintenance and capital costs of the Corporation. A financial agreement between the Government and the Corporation details the funding provided by the Government and the accounting for these funds.

As at March 31, 1988 the Government had contributed $3,204,000 (1987 - $6,551,000) more than was required to meet the Corporation's operating costs. In addition, $13,619,000 (1987 - $6,334,000) of capital contributions had not been spent by the Corporation and may be used to complete projects in progress at year end. Surplus operating and capital funds may be refunded, at the request of the Government, under terms of the financial agreement. During the year the Corporation repaid $6,549,000 of the accumulated operating surplus as at March 31, 1987. On May 26, 1988, the Financial Management Board directed the Corporation to refund to the Government its accumulated operating surplus at the end of the 1987 - 88 year. In addition, on June 20, 1988, the Board directed that $593,000 of the Corporation's accumulated capital surplus be refunded.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1988

12. Employee leave and termination benefits

	1988 $ 000s	1987 $ 000s
Removal	$ 8,312	$ 8,339
Termination	4,698	5,607
Leave	4,312	4,324
Retirement	3,723	3,505
	21,045	21,775
Less portion included in current liabilities	6,755	6,726
	$ 14,290	$ 15,049

Under the conditions of employment, employees qualify for annual leave of varying lengths depending on length of service. Employees also earn retirement and severance remuneration based on number of years of service. Certain employees will also receive assistance with removal costs to return to their point of recruitment. Annual leave is payable within one fiscal year. The payment of the other amounts is dependent on employees leaving the Government.

13. Petroleum Products Stablization Fund

The Petroleum Products Stabilization Fund was created under the authority of the Revolving Funds Act. The purpose of the Fund is to stabilize the prices of petroleum products purchased, sold and distributed by the Government. The net revenues or expenditures of the Petroleum Products Revolving Fund are charged to the Stabilization Fund. The Stabilization Fund was originally established at $2,000,000. The accumulated surplus or deficit balance in the fund cannot exceed $5,000,000.

	$ 000s
Initial transfer from the Consolidated Revenue Fund	$ 2,000
Less: Petroleum Products Revolving Fund net expenditures for the year	679
Balance at end of the year	$1,321

14. Trust assets and liabilities

The Government administers trust accounts on behalf of third parties, which are not included in the Government's assets and liabilities. These consist of cash and term deposits, investments, real estate, and sundry assets.

	1988 $ 000s	1987 $ 000s
Public Trustee	$ 3,435	$ 3,726
Supreme Court	103	173
Territorial Court	83	55
Correctional institutions	96	60
Other	46	47
	$3,763	$4,061

15. Main Estimates

The Main Estimates comparative figures are from the Main Estimates tabled before the Legislative Assembly during the February 1987 session. These figures represent the Government's original fiscal plan for the year and consequently do not reflect changes arising from the tabling of Supplementary Estimates for the year.

The expenditure reserves included in the Main Estimates are not voted on by the Legislative Assembly as part of the Government's original fiscal plan. These reserves are to meet the funding necessary as the result of supplementary estimates.

The estimated appropriation authority lapse is not voted on by the Legislative Assembly. The amount represents an estimate of the appropriation voted by the Legislative Assembly that will not be expended during the year.

16. Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowances Fund

During the year the Government made contributions of $419,000 (1987 - $418,000) to this Fund which is independently administered by an insurance company. The contributions are intended to fund allowances and benefits earned by Members of the Legislative Assembly during their term of office. The Government is responsible for any actuarial deficiency in the Fund.

As at March 31, 1988, the Fund had a pension liability of $3,716,000 and assets at market value of $4,129,000.

17. Commitments

Where a lease transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership to the Government it is considered a capital lease. For accounting purposes, the Government is deemed to assume the risks and benefits of ownership if the initial term of the lease is at least 10 years. Included in the total commitments for office space and staff accommodation are $132,741,000 in capital leases (1987 - $84,082,000).

The Government also enters into operating leases for equipment. Ongoing commitments for these leases are approximately $805,000 per year.

In accordance with the accounting policies of the Government, lease payments are charged to operations and maintenance in the year the expenditure is incurred. Annual charges are authorized by the Legislative Assembly.

Lease payments for office space and staff accommodation for which the Government is contractually committed are as follows:

	1988			1987
	Commercial $ 000s	Residential $ 000s	Total $ 000s	Total $ 000s
1989	$ 10,537	$ 7,028	$ 17,565	$ 13,877
1990	9,438	6,832	16,270	12,558
1991	8,560	5,968	14,528	10,933
1992	7,105	5,177	12,282	8,859
1993	5,954	4,299	10,253	7,233
1994-1999	33,872	39,219	73,091	44,168
	$ 75,466	$ 68,523	$143,989	$ 97,628

In addition, the Government has committed funds for the construction of Stanton Yellowknife Hospital in the amount of $5,004,000. Of this amount $648,000 represents contractual obligations at March 31, 1988.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1988

18. Contingencies

The Government is contingently liable for the following:

	$ 000's
Loans payable by the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	$ 97,074
Other, including pending and threatened litigation	1,473
	$ 98,547

The Government also funds boards and agencies offering services to the public which operate independently of normal Government operaitons. As a result of this relationship, the Government may be held responsible for any liabilities that these boards and agencies are unable to discharge. No estimate of these potential liabilities can be made.

19. Related parties

During the year the Government made contributions to the following related parties:

	1988 $ 000s	1987 $ 000s
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	$ 74,168	$ 64,495
Hospitals and health facilities	37,166	29,489
Educational boards	22,530	13,492
Arctic College	19,089	—
Science Institute of the Northwest Territories	383	393
	$153,336	$107,869

Under agreements with Arctic College, the Government provided services to the College at cost or for a service fee where direct costs could not be determined. Direct costs of $2,892,000 were incurred on behalf of the College and service fees of $154,000 were charged for indirect costs. The fees charged for indirect costs are not necessarily the cost of providing those services. Services provided included personnel, payroll, financial, procurement, accommodation, buildings and works, utilities, legal and interpretation services.

The Government paid the Workers' Compensation Board premiums of $703,000 (1987 - $740,000). In addition, the Government provided payroll and staffing services to the board for a fee of $32,000 (1987 - $52,000).

20. Subsequent events

Northwest Territories Power Corporation

Under the terms of an acquisition agreement, signed May 5, 1988, the Government of the Northwest Territories acquired all of the issued shares of Northern Canada Power Commission and a debt due by the Commission to Canada in the amount of $53,000,000. Pursuant to the Northern Canada Power Commission (Share Issuance and Sale Authorization) Act of Canada, and the Northwest Territories Power Corporation Act of the Northwest Territories, Northern Canada Power Commission was merged with the Northwest Territories Power Corporation and continued as that Corporation under the jurisdiction of the Northwest Territories.

Bond issue

To finance the purchase of Northern Canada Power Comission, the Government issued $53,500,000 in 11% sinking fund notes. These notes mature on June 23, 1998. The principal will be redeemed on each anniversary date through a sinking fund payment of $5,350,000.

21. Over-expenditures

As of March 31, 1988, the Government had overspent $1,559,000 in operations and maintenance activities and $633,000 in capital activities. This contravenes subsection 32(1) of the Financial Administration Act which states, "...no person shall incur any expenditure that causes the amount of the activity set out in the Estimates, upon which the appropriation is based, to be exceeded".

22. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the financial statement presentation adopted for the current year.

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES BY SOURCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1988

Schedule A

	1988		1987
	Main Estimates (note 15) $ 000s	Actual $ 000s	Actual $ 000s
From Canada			
Grant (note 4)	$520,453	$572,213	$490,141
Established Programs Financing			
Insured health services	11,700	15,492	10,375
Post-secondary education	4,956	6,616	4,426
Extended health care	2,400	2,597	2,261
	19,056	24,705	17,062
Transfer payments			
Hospital and medical care - Indians and Inuit	20,416	18,793	17,603
Canada Assistance Plan	13,900	15,384	11,772
Canada Assistance Plan - Spousal Assault	829	829	294
Health related services	5,748	5,922	3,842
Economic Development Agreement	4,655	1,629	2,401
Continuing education	4,284	4,210	5,401
Legal and correctional services	2,165	2,291	1,724
Young Offenders Act	—	1,557	2,221
Other	1,323	1,802	1,283
	53,320	52,417	46,541
Total from Canada	592,829	649,335	553,744
Generated revenues			
Taxation			
Individual income	40,351	39,550	38,528
Corporate income	15,945	5,542	19,760
Fuel	10,585	8,982	9,670
Tobacco	5,454	5,362	4,698
Property	2,000	2,527	2,400
School	1,600	1,620	1,346
Insurance	525	636	643
Grants in lieu of property taxes	—	780	30
	76,460	64,999	77,075
General revenues			
Liquor Commission - net revenues	10,472	10,484	10,181
Interest income	9,282	9,475	10,881
Licences, fees and permits	4,731	4,430	4,112
	24,485	24,389	25,174

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES BY SOURCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1988

Schedule A
Continued

	1988 Main Estimates (note 15) $ 000s	1988 Actual $ 000s	1987 Actual $ 000s
Other recoveries			
Rentals	14,476	14,110	13,596
Medical	1,995	2,591	2,519
Sale of commercial goods	1,478	1,524	1,770
Utilities	890	2,793	1,000
Expo '86	—	21	3,985
Miscellaneous	2,022	2,390	3,289
	20,861	23,429	26,159
Capital			
Recoveries from Canada			
Stanton Yellowknife Hospital	4,229	4,668	6,386
Correctional Institutes	1,100	—	3,000
Federal sales tax rebate	275	617	173
Other	755	877	475
Sale of land, houses and other assets	303	640	1,049
Other recoveries	—	243	842
	6,662	7,045	11,925
Total generated revenues	128,468	119,862	140,333
Total revenues by source	$721,297	$769,197	$694,077

SCHEDULE OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1988

Schedule B

	1988	Actual 1988					1987
	Main Estimates (note 15) $ 000s	Salaries and Wages $ 000s	Grants and Contributions $ 000s	Valuation Allowances $ 000s	Other $ 000s	Total Expenditures $ 000s	Total Expenditures $ 000s
Legislative Assembly	$ 4,844	$ 1,879	$ —	$ —	$ 2,683	$ 4,562	$ 4,336
Executive	13,703	9,460	632	—	3,974	14,066	13,435
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	46,855	—	49,599	—	—	49,599	44,645
Financial Management Secretariat	1,465	1,148	—	—	225	1,373	1,339
Finance	9,305	5,949	—	—	3,306	9,255	8,364
Culture and Communications	7,780	4,679	1,255	—	1,672	7,606	7,036
Equal Employment Directorate	1,116	621	—	—	412	1,033	816
Personnel	18,902	3,563	—	—	16,872	20,435	22,303
Justice	33,213	7,612	1,528	—	23,111	32,251	29,249
Government Services	14,479	6,847	—	30	6,931	13,808	13,500
Public Works and Highways	121,736	31,236	—	75	82,702	114,013	103,182
Renewable Resources	15,936	15,037	3,632	11	18,935	37,615	14,695
Municipal and Community Affairs	49,189	8,698	34,702	—	3,889	47,289	45,187
Health	85,589	4,251	39,505	37	39,235	83,028	74,685
Social Services	52,780	18,746	6,255	—	31,262	56,263	47,782
Economic Development and Tourism	28,829	6,553	5,499	394	11,070	23,516	26,768
Education	118,281	63,865	44,476	1,154	11,014	120,509	108,480
Total	$624,002	$190,144	$187,083	$ 1,701	$257,293	$636,221	$565,802

SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1988

Schedule C

	1988	Actual 1988				1987
	Main Estimates (note 15) $ 000s	Buildings and Works $ 000s	Acquisition of Equipment $ 000s	Contributions $ 000s	Total Expenditures $ 000s	Total Expenditures $ 000s
Legislative Assembly	$ 547	$ 484	$ 62	$ —	$ 546	$ 32
Executive	—	—	—	—	—	124
Northwest Territories Housing Corporation	20,991	—	—	24,569	24,569	19,850
Financial Management Secretariat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culture and Communications	328	20	141	164	325	300
Equal Employment Directorate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personnel	5,619	2,860	927	—	3,787	7,527
Justice	266	—	254	—	254	370
Government Services	9,093	5,190	3,042	—	8,232	8,612
Public Works and Highways	16,534	14,907	736	—	15,643	15,614
Renewable Resources	365	1,091	879	—	1,970	786
Municipal and Community Affairs	47,306	34,990	3,166	6,690	44,846	31,966
Health	15,158	10,269	3,359	1,232	14,860	20,657
Social Services	6,266	4,269	432	1,016	5,717	3,308
Economic Development and Tourism	5,422	1,592	76	784	2,452	2,485
Education	37,865	31,722	861	5,648	38,231	15,578
Total	$165,760	$107,394	$ 13,935	$ 40,103	$161,432	$127,209

The Honourable Nellie J. Cournoyea Minister of Health Minister of Public Works and Highways

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

Since November 1987, the Minister of Health, Honourable Nellie J. Cournoyea has had the responsibility for the Department of Health, and has provided firm direction during the critical concluding stages of health services transfer from the Government of Canada to the Government of the Northwest Territories.

1988 was a year of significant change in which the department reorganized its headquarters operation and developed four new regional health boards and their administrative structures. With the transfer, the department's budget increased by more than $50 million, while the department/board staff complement grew by approximately 500 positions. Territorial-wide responsibility was assumed for programs in public health, infectious disease control, dental health, environmental health, nutrition, and the delivery, by way of contract, of Health and Welfare Canada's Indian Health Policy benefits.

In assuming full responsibility for health services, the minister has established health boards in the Inuvik, Kitikmeot and Keewatin regions adding to the previously functioning boards of Fort Smith, Hay River, Stanton Yellowknife and the Baffin region. The Mackenzie area continues to be served by the Mackenzie Regional Health Services.

On August 24, 1988, the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital Board officially opened the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital at a ceremony attended by the Honourable Nellie J. Cournoyea and the Honourable Jake Epp, Minister of Health and Welfare. The new facility will provide an expanded range of specialist medical services within the facility and in support of regional/community health delivery.

With the transfer of health services complete, the department expects to make advances in: attracting native people into health careers, further developing interpreter services, expanding health promotion activities, and using technological advances in communication links to reduce patient travel and provide additional support to professional staff. Development of the community health representative program will be accelerated and tobacco cessation efforts will be focused on the family and community.

The decentralization of service delivery through board structures that operate the full spectrum of health services makes the Northwest Territories a leader in providing for rural and remote health care coverage.

Ms. Cournoyea and her federal counterpart, Health and Welfare Minister Jake Epp, are progressing towards a conclusion of outstanding transfer issues and look forward to joint sponsorship of initiatives such as the special initiative for health research North of 60, and the Dene/Metis patient boarding home.

The development of health services is sustained by new or revised health legislation. During the first session of the Legislative Assembly in January 1988, a new Mental Health Act was implemented. In October, the minister introduced a new Disease Registry Act to facilitate record keeping on the incidence and prevalence of certain diseases in the Northwest Territories. This will improve prevention and treatment approaches while safeguarding patient confidentiality. Amendments were also introduced to the Evidence Act, designed to protect peer review and quality assurance committees' proceedings and records from subpoena to civil court.

The minister, in response to requests from seniors, implemented additions and enhancements to the

STANTON YELLOWKNIFE
HOSPITAL

Federal Minister of Health and Welfare Jake Epp opens the new $42 million Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

extended medical benefits for seniors and lowered the eligibility age to 60 years.

The department undertook initiatives in program development for: tuberculosis control, meningitis control; and in training of community health representatives and medical interpreters. In addition, AIDS awareness programs continued with the theme of prevention and compassion. The media coverage extended to television, with a number of public awareness announcements targeted at the northern audience.

The establishment of the Kitikmeot boarding home in Yellowknife addressed a long-standing concern of Kitikmeot residents regarding the need for a "home away from home" for Inuit patients referred to hospital or physician services in Yellowknife. This facility was officially opened on June 25, 1988.

DEPARTMENT GOALS AND STRUCTURE

The Department of Health's five major goals are that:

- Northwest Territories' residents have a physical, social and spiritual environment in which they can attain, regain and preserve their health and well-being.
- The public, both individually and collectively, assumes responsibility for its health.
- The public is involved in the planning and administration of health programs and services.
- Public health programs and policies are in place to protect the health of NWT residents.
- Individuals, families and communities are assured access to appropriate therapeutic and rehabilitative services and care.

Administratively, the department is divided into three components:

The departmental executive participates in the corporate management of the government, plans strategically and proposes new, or amendments to, existing legislation. It also advises the minister on financial matters.

Insurance and institutional health is composed of the following units: health insurance, capital planning, hospital and health facilities and human resources.

Community health and standards includes community health services, nursing services, dental services and the medical directorate.

In order to attain its goals, the department, under the direction of the minister, has been reorganized into ten new divisions, headed by the departmental executive.

These newly created divisions operate as follows:

Health Legislation and Policy

Responsible for the effective conduct of research, and the development of relevant health policies, legislation, regulations, administrative procedures and communication strategies.

Finance and Administration

Accountable for the management of the department's financial, administrative, and computer co-ordination services.

Health Insurance

Provides and administers government health insurance programs and services for eligible residents of the Northwest Territories. Health insurance programs and services include medical care, hospital insurance, medical travel and supplementary health benefits. This division also administers, on behalf of the federal government, the benefits provided to residents eligible under the federal Indian health policy.

Capital Planning

Ensures appropriate health facilities are provided by the Government of the Northwest Territories, and provides technical and professional assistance to hospital/health boards in areas of health facility/equipment planning and evaluation.

Hospitals and Health Facilities

Under the direction of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Board, this division administers the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Act (T.H.I.S. Act). It provides technical and professional consulting services, and financial monitoring and direction, for all areas of hospital/health boards' operation, and generally acts as a support and resource to these agencies.

Human Resources

Develops strategies for the training and recruitment of competent health professionals for the Northwest Territories.

Community Health Services

Provides advice, consultation, and where applicable, direct service delivery in the areas of long term care (e.g. the relocation and placement of long term care patients), nutrition, and health education and promotion (e.g. nutrition awareness campaigns, family life education, prevention of AIDS, tobacco cessation and lifestyle awareness programs, provision of a health resource centre/library and assistance with the implementation of the Northwest Territories health curriculum).

Nursing Services

Develops nursing policies and standards, and provides planning, evaluation, professional guidance and support in matters relating to community health and treatment services.

Dental Services

Provides preventative, restorative, surgical and prosthetic dental services throughout the Northwest Territories for the status Indian and Inuit population.

Medical Directorate

Assesses the health status of the population, and delivers programs and strategies which reduce or eliminate the spread of infectious and communicable disease.

TERRITORIAL HOSPITAL INSURANCE SERVICES

The NWT hospital insurance plan is administered under the direction of the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Board, whose members are appointed by Cabinet, upon the recommendation of the minister. The board reports through the Minister of Health. The plan provides coverage for a broad range of inpatient and outpatient insured services and chronic care and home nursing services for eligible residents. T.H.I.S. recognizes approved hospitals in southern Canada, and eligible residents who cannot be treated in the Northwest Territories are referred there. The majority of Government of the

1. [illegible] Medical Officer [illegible] at the [illegible] Point Health Centre.

2. [illegible] Aboriginal [illegible] and [illegible] black rights [illegible] the newly opened [illegible] Boarding Home in Yellowknife.

3. Responsibility for the Eskimo Point Health Centre was transferred along with 30 other health centres to the territorial government.

Northwest Territories hospitals are accredited and function under standards established by the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation. All health facilities are operated under the direction of eight regional health boards. These facilities are corporate entities and meet the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Act, regulations, policies and standards.

Expenditures for the last complete year of T.H.I.S. were as follows:

T.H.I.S.

	1987/88 ($000's)
NWT hospitals	37,166
NWT contributions to federal hospitals	2,255
Extended and chronic care	967
Out of Territories hospitals	17,108
Total Payments	**57,496**

REGIONAL HEALTH BOARDS

With decentralization of health services, regional health/hospital boards now participate actively in the delivery of health care and the development of public policy relating to health.

Responsibilities include operation of health care facilities, health promotion programs, emergency preparedness, medical services, dental services, long term care placement, psychiatric placement, medical transportation, public health and provision of non-insured services to eligible persons.

The Government of the Northwest Territories will now be able to look at the whole health care delivery system and rationalize, reorganize and mould it into a system which best responds to northern needs.

Inuvik Regional Health Board

This board of management is comprised of 18 trustees and operates:

- The Inuvik General Hospital, an accredited facility comprised of 45 acute care beds, 19 extended care beds, patient transient centre, public health clinic and physicians' clinics.
- Nine community health centres located in Aklavik, Fort Franklin, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson, Fort Norman, Norman Wells, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour, Tuktoyaktuk.
- Lay dispensaries located in Arctic Red River and Colville Lake.

Fort Smith Health Centre

The Fort Smith Health Centre is an accredited health care facility operated through a local board of management providing inpatient care (15 beds), extended/chronic care (10 beds), outpatient and emergency services, homecare, physiotherapy, public health, social services, general practitioners and visiting specialists.

Specialists and consultant services are provided on a regular basis from the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

H. H. Williams Memorial Hospital

H. H. Williams Memorial Hospital is an accredited health care facility operated for the government by the Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada, serving residents from the southern Great Slave area, particularly the communities of Hay River, Pine Point, Fort Resolution, Kakisa and Fort Providence.

The facility (50 beds - 35 acute, 15 chronic care) provides inpatient and emergency services, homecare, doctors' offices for visiting specialists and public health services. The Department of Social Services' area office is also located in the hospital.

Specialists and consultant services are available on a regular basis from Stanton Yellowknife Hospital and physician services are provided through Hay River Medical Clinic.

Mackenzie Regional Health Service

This corporate structure has been established with a public administrator as trustee, pending the outcome of discussions with communities of the region on health board establishment.

The service operates the following:

- The Fort Simpson Hospital (14 beds).
- Community health centres in Fort Liard, Fort Providence, Fort Resolution, Lac La Martre, Rae/Edzo, Snowdrift and Wrigley.
- Public health centres in Fort Simpson, Hay River and Yellowknife.
- Lay dispensaries in Detah, Jean Marie River, Nahanni Butte, Rae Lakes, Snare Lake and Trout Lake.

Kitikmeot Regional Health Board

This board of management with headquarters located in Cambridge Bay, is comprised of nine trustees and operates:

- Six community health centres in Cambridge Bay, Coppermine, Gjoa Haven, Holman Island, Pelly Bay and Spence Bay.
- A new patient boarding home in Yellowknife, opened in June of 1988.

Detoxification

The Yellowknife detoxification unit is administered by Northern Addiction Services and funded by Territorial Hospital Insurance Services. It provides services to residents of the Western Arctic.

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital is a newly opened, accredited, 135 bed acute care hospital, operated through a board of management, and providing a wide variety of inpatient and outpatient services. Approximately one-half the utilization of the hospital is by residents from outside Yellowknife.

The facility is comprised of 30 medical beds, 30 surgical beds, 30 paediatric beds, 30 extended care beds, 15 obstetric beds and 10 psychiatry beds.

Specialty clinics include: orthopaedics, otorhinolaryngology (ENT), obstetrics/gynaecology, ophthalmology, internal medicine, psychiatry, paediatrics and radiology, speech therapy and audiology.

Specialists regularly visit major communities in the Western Arctic. Ophthalmology services are also provided to the Keewatin, Kitikmeot, Mackenzie and Baffin regions.

The new medical ward includes a four-bed special care unit for intensive care. The unit is capable of both local and remote monitoring.

The surgical suite is comprised of three operating rooms, recovery room space, and a day care surgery unit.

The obstetrical suite includes two birthing rooms, as well as standard delivery rooms and a case room.

New programs include the development of an inpatient psychiatric unit and an extended care unit.

The new patient units all have dedicated patient lounges and ward rooms of either single or double occupancy. This will afford patients considerable privacy.

Radiology is now a true diagnostic imaging department with a full range of general radiographic, tomographic and fluoroscopic services in addition to an extensive ultrasound program. There are plans to develop mammography services, and provide for a referred-in film interpretation service.

The laboratory has operated a regional referred-in specimen analysis program for several years. With the new design and equipment, additional services of therapeutic drug monitoring, thyroid function testing, tuberculosis testing and ova and parasites identification are available. Provision has also been made for a fully-equipped histology lab, operable as soon as a pathologist has been recruited.

The new occupational therapy and physiotherapy departments have been sized for a full range of rehabilitation services, including activities of daily living, hydrotherapy, light and heavy workshops, plinth and gym therapy.

Keewatin Regional Health Board

This board of management, located in Rankin Inlet, is comprised of 15 trustees and operates:

- Eight community health centres located in Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, Eskimo Point, Rankin Inlet, Repulse Bay, Sanikiluaq and Whale Cove.
- Patient transient centre in Churchill, Manitoba.
- Patient boarding home (Ublivik) in Winnipeg.
- Physician and consultant services are provided on a regular basis through a contract arrangement with the northern medical unit of the University of Manitoba.

Baffin Regional Health Board

This board operates the Baffin Regional Hospital (35 acute care beds), 12 community health centres, a public health centre (Iqaluit) and a patient transient home (Baffin House in Montreal). The operations include a wide range of programs to meet the region's needs.

Specialists and consultant services are provided on a regular basis through a contract arrangement with McGill University of Montreal, the Clarke Institute of Toronto, and from the Stanton Yellowknife Hospital.

SUPPLEMENTARY HEALTH PROGRAMS

The Government of the Northwest Territories offers supplementary health programs to eligible non-Native and Metis residents of the Northwest Territories, in order to supplement benefits provided by the hospital and medical care programs, as follows:

The extended medical benefits program pays for most of the costs related to the investigation, diagnosis, treatment, maintenance and/or rehabilitation of eligible patients with specified long term disease conditions.

Under the program, in 1987/88, claims for extended medical benefits amounted to $112,000. In addition, payment for chronic psychosis institutional days amounted to $242,600. The total cost of the program came to $354,600.

The pharmacare program provides coverage for prescription drugs to eligible residents diagnosed as having certain specified long term, debilitating disease conditions.

The costs for the Pharmacare program in the 1987-88 fiscal year were distributed as follows:

Pharmacare Program	
Total cost	$1,005,684.00
Recovered from Health and Welfare Canada	$720,145.00
Recovered from the Department of Social Services	$ 24,148.00
Net Cost to Department of Health	$261,391.00

The Government of Canada, under the Indian health policy, offers supplementary health benefits to Indian and Inuit residents of the NWT. Coverage includes: ground transportation, living costs, interpreters and transportation co-payment, alcohol treatment, dental services, glasses, ophthalmic goods, appliances, hearing aids and prescription drugs. Expended funds are fully recoverable from Health and Welfare Canada.

The seniors' extended health benefits program provides benefits to eligible residents aged 60 years and over, in the areas of prescription drugs, medical travel, special aids to independent living, hearing aids, eye glasses, and dental care and dentures. Individuals who have employer plans must access these first. This initiative was introduced during the latter part of 1988.

Nurse Marian Page with Alice Pogotak and daughter at the Holman Health Centre.

LONG TERM CARE

Long term care services are administered by the community health division. Chronic care and nursing home care is provided in approved hospitals and other health facilities in the Northwest Territories. The services are partially insured under the Territorial Hospital Insurance Services Act. Patients also pay a portion of the cost of room and board.

If clients cannot be accommodated in a Northwest Territories facility, the T.H.I.S. board may make arrangements with a provincial institution to accommodate these patients, and may subsidize the costs in a manner equivalent to care provided in the Northwest Territories.

In the 1987-88 fiscal year, program costs totaled $960,000.

CO-ORDINATED HOME CARE

Co-ordinated home care is a hospital-based program of co-ordinated medical, social and home support services. It encourages and assists individuals, especially elderly and disabled persons, to maintain an independent lifestyle in their home environments for as long as possible.

Services provided through the program are dependent upon the needs of the community and may include professional services such as physician services, nursing, occupational and physical therapy, homemaker services, meals-on-wheels, equipment loan, and neighbour services such as handyman, transportation, errand running and friendly visiting. Some services are cost shared with Social Services.

All residents of the Northwest Territories are covered by the program. However, priority is given to the elderly, the chronically ill and the disabled.

In 1988, programs operated in Fort Smith, Hay River, Inuvik, Iqaluit and Yellowknife.

MEDICARE

The medicare plan covers insured medical services provided by licensed physicians within and outside the Northwest Territories. Under certain conditions, payments are also made for pre-approved services rendered in other countries. During 1988 the responsibilities included associated funding for physician recruitment and university contracts.

Medical Transportation

This program provides assistance to residents who are required to travel for medical reasons, and do not have access to other medical benefits. Medical referral centres co-ordinate tasks such as the provision of appropriate air and ground transportation, escort and interpreter services, and medical boarding homes for eligible recipients, to ensure patient comfort and safety.

HEALTH STATISTICS

In 1987, community health field nurses saw 187,782 patients, and performed 281,495 services throughout the Northwest Territories.

The 1987 live birth rate of 28.1 represents a slight decrease over the 1986 rate of 28.3 per 1,000 population. Altogether, 98.9% of Indian births, 99.3% of Inuit births, and 99.6% of other births took place in either hospitals or nursing stations. There were no recorded maternal deaths in 1987.

During 1987 there were 200 recorded deaths in the Northwest Territories, which is a death rate of 3.9 per 1,000 population. The infant mortality rate, (death under one year of age per 1,000 live births) in 1987 of 15.1%, shows a decrease over the 1986 rate of 21.0%.

The leading cause of death for the Northwest Territories was accidents, injuries and violence (27.0%). Diseases of the circulatory system (23.5%) were also among the leading causes of death in 1987.

The major causes of death in the Northwest Territories are shown in the following table:

Causes of Death During 1987

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	% of Total Deaths
Infectious & parasitic diseases	2	1.0
Neoplasms	40	20.0
Endocrine, nutritional, metabolic and immunity diseases	0	0.0
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	0	0.0
Mental Disorders	1	0.5
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	5	2.5
Diseases of circulatory system	47	23.5
Diseases of respiratory system	22	11.0
Diseases of digestive system	6	3.0
Diseases of genitourinary system	4	2.0
Congenital anomalies	5	2.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	7	3.5
System, signs and ill defined conditions	7	3.5
Injury, poisioning	54	27.0
Total	200	100.0

Public Works and Highways

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

The Honourable Nellie Cournoyea was appointed Minister of the Department of Public Works and Highways during the spring of 1988. In this short time the Minister has been very active in establishing new directions for her department while at the same time reinforcing initiatives began by previous Minister, the Honourable Gordon Wray.

One of the key thrusts the Minister continues to emphasize, is maximum local and northern involvement on construction projects. This initiative is intended to increase opportunities for northern residents to gain meaningful employment on government construction projects, and to participate in the design, construction and leasing of government facilities.

A senior management committee continued to carry out this initiative in 1988. This committee of deputy ministers from Public Works and Highways, Education, Economic Development and Tourism, and the Housing Corporation tabled a revised discussion paper and decision paper for cabinet approval.

After reviewing these papers the cabinet called for a policy to formalize the approaches and interdepartmental structures required to increase local and northern involvement initiatives.

The department meets regularly with the NWT Construction Association to discuss mutual concerns. An issue frequently raised by members of the association is the need for more trained northerners who can be hired by construction contractors. To address training of northerners for employment on government capital construction projects, a subcommittee was formed by the senior management committee. This subcommittee is identifying jobs for which northern and local residents can be trained and conducting an inventory of the employment skills of residents in each community.

Some approaches, adopted by the Executive Council, and now being used by the department, include awarding construction contracts based on the level of northern and local involvement, and construction management by the government or a contractor whereby local residents are trained on-site by a construction supervisor. As well, the department has been negotiating with Public Works Canada to request they adopt many of our contracting procedures designed to maximize local and northern involvement. The department also proposed the federal government turn over management of some of their construction projects to the territorial government so NWT contracting rules can be utilized.

High levels of local and northern involvement are already being achieved. During the 1987/88 fiscal year, the department awarded 80% of its 1,300 construction, maintenance and service contracts to northern firms. The department managed 350 projects valued at $86 million. This includes almost $10 million that was carried over from the previous year's accelerated capital program.

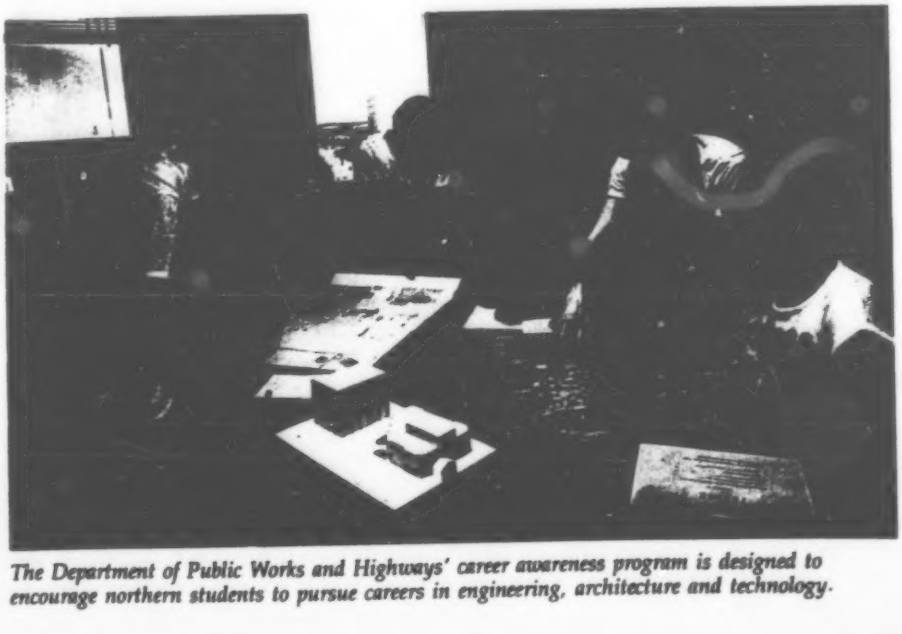
To ensure all northern contractors, even in the most remote communities, are aware of all projects, the Minister approved a revised tender advertisement directive, which requires an advance advertisement about one month prior to the formal tender call.

The Minister continues to promote the privatization of highway maintenance as an important source of business and employment opportunities for northerners. Currently 12 highway maintenance contracts are in place.

The Minister is also working closely with the town of Fort Smith, the Alberta government and federal officials of Wood Buffalo National Park to improve the winter road going south from Fort Smith.

The Minister and department took an active role in the devolution of programs from the federal to the territorial government. The transfer of the inter-territorial highway reconstruction program was delayed by funding negotiations and the need to clarify residual program responsibilities. The transfer is now expected to go into effect by April 1, 1989. Department staff inspected and evaluated federal assets transferred in the devolution of the Health program and the Indian and Northern Affairs scientific research facilities.

The department enhanced its technical expertise by participating in various information exchanges. Under the longstanding Canada/USSR Arctic sciences exchange program, joint planning and design projects are now under way. For



The Department of Public Works and Highways' career awareness program is designed to encourage northern students to pursue careers in engineering, architecture and technology.

example, Government of the Northwest Territories architects and engineers are developing a town plan for the expansion of a small community in the Soviet north. These projects enable the exchange of technologies and approaches to northern design and construction, and may lead to Canadian businesses accessing the vast Soviet market.

Under the same program, the first exchange to study northern road construction took place. Several areas were identified for further co-operation. The Soviets have indicated many road construction and maintenance techniques observed on their first visit are already approved for use on a trial basis in the Soviet Union. The department is considering using some Soviet construction methods, particularly for ice bridges and asphalt surface treatments.

Technologies were also exchanged at the February Winter Cities 1988 Exposition in Edmonton. Our experience and expertise in northern design and construction were well received by delegations from several northern countries in attendance.

The department's first annual report, for 1986/87, was tabled at the February Legislative Assembly. To ensure full public disclosure of contract information, all contracts greater than $1,000 are detailed in the report. Work also commenced on the publishing of a report for the 1987/88 fiscal year.

In 1988 the Minister established the department's mandate, goals and objectives in line with the cabinet's directions document. As well, the department's establishment policy, which fully defines the Minister's and the department's major responsibilities, was approved.

DIRECTORATE

The Department of Public Works and Highways is responsible for design, construction, acquisition and maintenance of all buildings, works and equipment required by departments; provision of property management service to the government; and design, reconstruction and maintenance of the highway system, including the operation of ferry services in the Northwest Territories.

The directorate develops long-range plans, policy proposals and operating guidelines on all Public Works and Highways matters for the Minister and the Executive Council.

ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION

The architectural division manages the design and construction of government buildings throughout the NWT. The capital works budget for 1987/88 was $50 million. An increased proportion was for projects controlled by regional offices.

Six stand-alone schools were constructed in 1988 in Rankin Inlet, Repulse Bay, Gjoa Haven, Pond Inlet, Pangnirtung and Iqaluit at a cost of $16.3 million. Of these, Rankin Inlet is the largest with 18 classrooms and a gymnasium. Construction costs have been reduced by simplified design, standardization, effective management and early tendering. New elementary schools are planned for Baker Lake, Cape Dorset, Broughton Island, Grise Fiord, Tuktoyaktuk, Paulatuk and Hay River. Handicapped access was provided in all the new schools. Renovations were made to allow access to Diamond Jeness high school in Hay River by means of an elevator, stair lifts and washrooms for the disabled.

Kivallik students' residence in Rankin Inlet was expanded to accommodate an additional 34 students. The renovation program at the Inuvik campus of Arctic College continued, and in Iqaluit a two storey steel-framed academic complex was also completed. Plans are now being prepared for a married students' residence on the campus.

The department continued to maintain existing public buildings in an on-going program of renovation and remedial repair to roofs in Fort Good Hope, Aklavik, Inuvik, Fort Providence, Fort Resolution, Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven and Pond Inlet. By improving the standard of thermal insulation, it made significant savings in operational costs. Technical expertise gained through the program is being applied to design and construction of all new buildings. This cost effective program is being transferred to regional control.

The interior design section is involved in development of office space for the government and is researching standards on finishes for public buildings in the north. The section designed the interiors of the Commissioner's Office and the Kitikmeot receiving home, in Yellowknife; Arctic College, in Iqaluit; and Kivallik Hall in Rankin Inlet.

Recreation facilities opened in 1988 included arenas and multi-purpose halls in Fort Providence, Aklavik, and Fort McPherson; a gymnasium and office in Jean Marie River; arenas in Coral Harbour and Sachs Harbour, a hall in Cambridge Bay; and a community office in Holman.

Construction of new recreation facilities in 1988 was valued at $8.2 million of which $5.3 million involved local and northern contracts. The community of Fort Resolution provided a design/build proposal which met the division's technical standards and was within the budget. The project involved the relocation of the Pine Point arena. The band-owned Tu Cho Gha Construction Corporation demonstrated high quality workmanship as contractors for the Hay River Reserve gymnasium. Construction was advanced enough for the building to be the site of the Dene National Assembly in July. Construction is ahead of schedule on new community offices in Snowdrift. A project co-ordinator has been hired to manage construction using local labour and materials including logs and heated stone floors. The band-owned Cap Mountain Ventures has supplied the gravel pad for the new community gymnasium and office in Wrigley, and used its profits to buy equipment for future contracts. Work is also proceeding on new gymnasium facilities for the Yellowknife B Band and Arctic Red River, and new arenas with curling facilities in Fort Good Hope and Pangnirtung. Designs are being prepared for arenas in Holman, Igloolik and Spence Bay; gymnasiums in Lake Harbour and Resolute Bay; and offices in Detah and Fort Providence.

Twelve accelerated recreation projects which totalled $13 million substantially increased the division's workload in 1987 and 1988. The division responded promptly to these new demands. Management

1. [illegible] [illegible], Supervisor of Department of Public Works and Highways operations in Eskimo Point

2. Electrician Mickey Akavak at the Public Works and Highways shop in Iqaluit

3. Public Works and Highways Carpenter Randy Daniels in Yellowknife and technical assistance has also been provided to other agencies undertaking projects with government funding. Support was given to the city of Yellowknife for the newly completed $5 million Yellowknife recreation complex and the Department of Health for the $42 million Stanton Yellowknife Hospital. New work for the Department of Health includes the design of nursing stations in Fort McPherson and Grise Fiord.

Secure facilities for young offenders are under construction in Iqaluit and designs are being prepared for a new facility to be built in Fort Smith. Additions to the Yellowknife correctional centre have been finished and the South Mackenzie correctional centre in Hay River is currently under renovation.

The division co-operated with the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation in a presentation at the Winter Cities Forum '88 in Edmonton. A delegation from the Soviet Union visited the NWT as part of Theme III of the Canada/USSR Arctic science exchange program. They presented six designs prepared in the Soviet Union for schools and related facilities. The Soviet government intends to expand the community of Votcha in the Komi Republic from 200 to 800 people and requested a development plan from the government of the Northwest Territories. In co-operation with the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, the division prepared preliminary proposals.

ENGINEERING

The engineering division is responsible for design and construction of capital works; upgrading of facilities for water distribution, sewage and solid waste disposal; the storage and dispensing of bulk petroleum products; forest fire fighting; and central heat distribution, including the recovery and distribution of heat from diesel-electric power plants. The division also co-ordinates the development of standards for design and construction of these projects.

A main objective is to provide facilities to meet certain functions, that are simple to operate, easy to maintain, reliable and cost effective. Division staff supply project management and retain consulting engineering firms to design the facility and supervise its construction.

Local/northern involvement during construction is fostered by tendering work in small packages when this is practical, ensuring contractors are made aware of skills and equipment available locally and making certain business incentive policies are followed.

Construction of a new truckfill station at the Eskimo Point reservoir completed upgrading of the community's water supply system. The new system will be able to meet Eskimo Point's water needs for the next 15 to 20 years.

As part of the continued upgrading of Fort McPherson's utilidor system, a new pumphouse/treatment/storage building was erected adjacent to the existing plant. Commissioning of the new facility is scheduled for 1989.

A new water intake and pumphouse were completed in Repulse Bay. A road leading to the remote water supply lake in Arctic Red River was constructed and design started for the water intake and pumphouse. A water intake/truckfill system was completed at Pelly Bay.

Two community water wells were dug in Fort Liard and construction began on a new pumphouse. Design was started on the new water storage facilities intended to replace Williamson Lake in Rankin Inlet. Construction commenced on a new water supply system for Pond Inlet.

New sewage/solid waste disposal facilities were completed for Whale Cove. A solid waste disposal facility was developed at Baker Lake, and design is under way for such a facility in Spence Bay.

Bulk fuel storage facilities in several communities are being expanded to meet growing needs for heating oil, motor gasoline, turbo fuel and aviation gasoline. Facilities in Fort Liard, Arctic Red River, Fort Franklin, Arctic Bay, Broughton Island, and Baker Lake were completed this year. One new fuel tank constructed in Rankin Inlet has a capacity of over 5 million litres. Construction of new facilities commenced at Lac La Martre and Grise Fiord. A new aviation fuel dispenser was installed at Rankin Inlet and one is planned for Spence Bay. Design of expanded facilities for Pangnirtung and Pond Inlet is under way. Preliminary design has started for fuel storage facilities at Coral Harbour, Spence Bay and Coppermine.

Design work is finished for an extension to the Cambridge Bay heat recovery system which will provide heat to the community school. New diesel-electric generators installed in the Cambridge Bay and Rankin Inlet power plants of the NWT Power Corporation were connected to the existing heat recovery systems in those communities.

As part of the annual upgrading and development of the Renewable Resources fire operations program, 24 projects were designed and built. These consisted of heliports, air tanker base upgrading, fire observation towers, observation cabins and crew stand-by, office and cold storage facilities. The Paenfee observation cabin, near Wrigley, was designed so construction could be carried out with 100% local/northern content. Construction contracts on other fire operations projects were broken down and tendered in smaller packages to allow small contractors to bid for the work.

Non-directional beacons to aid air navigation were completed at Trout Lake, Snowdrift and Rae Lakes.

Members of the engineering division planned the development of municipal infrastructure for a town in the northern USSR as part of the multi-year Canada/USSR Arctic sciences exchange program. Other staff achieved recognition by presenting papers to the Canadian society for civil engineering on a typical piped water distribution system in continuous permafrost, and on construction of the Pangnirtung water reservoir.

The recently completed Pangnirtung water supply system has received the Schreyer Award for engineering excellence. This award, presented to the firm of F. J. Reinders and Associates by the Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada, is considered the highest engineering honor in Canada. In addition to some innovative design aspects, construction of the reservoir allowed maximum use of local employment.

OPERATIONS

The leasing, repair and maintenance of territorial government buildings, municipal works, bulk fuel storage facilities, vehicles and equipment is managed by the department's regional and Yellowknife district superintendents. Support services for tasks such as the development of standards, policies and procedures are provided by operations division headquarters staff.

During 1988, 33 new and renewal leases were awarded to the private sector at a value of $1.8 million annually. All leases required the building owner to provide full maintenance in compliance with government standards. With the devolution of the federal health program, responsibility for 21 additional leases was transferred.

As part of the Canada/USSR Arctic science exchange program, the operations division hosted a visit by a Soviet delegation studying heating systems. The Soviets visited Iqaluit, Igloolik and Pelly Bay.

To meet the territorial government's new responsibilities for health care a budget and program were developed for the maintenance and repair of nursing stations, the Inuvik hospital, other health facilities and vehicles. Operating agreements to be signed with various regional health boards were also developed.

Devolution of water and sewer system management to municipal governments continued. Operating agreements for operation and maintenance of these systems were signed with most hamlets.

More work for repair and maintenance of buildings and works was privatized. Implementation of the maintenance management system continued with refinement of maintenance standards and increased computerization.

Under a program to replace roofing on major buildings about $1.5 million was spent on roof replacement contracts. Another $500,000 was spent on energy conservation projects, which will reduce future energy costs by $380,000 each year.

The operations division co-operated with the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs in orienting hamlet staff to the maintenance management system. This system will help hamlets establish goals and objectives, maintain effective control of their work and execute their financial responsibilities.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT

The energy management division provided information and services to the public on technology available to reduce territorial energy use. Assistance was given at the regional and community level through six programs geared to residents, municipalities, small business and institutions, government buildings, schools, and the public at large.

The residential program supplied home owners and tenants in public housing with technical information. A new series of home energy management publications received wide support across the NWT. Seminars for housing maintenance service people and hamlet maintainers were held in several regions. Energy audits were performed upon request for private home owners. A hot water conservation program was initiated for Kitikmeot housing associations and private home owners.

Under the municipal program, interested hamlets continued to receive support in the collection of utility consumption data. Energy audits were performed, and building energy performance indices established for audited municipal buildings. Specific opportunities for savings were identified and councils encouraged to commit funding. Two hamlet councils, Whale Cove and Coral Harbour, conducted staff challenges and exceeded their targeted reduction of utilities.

Public education activities included the production of a new series of Anik spots for use in 1989; series for community radio; the creation of information kiosks in community libraries, hamlet offices and NWT Power Corporation offices; and participation in the NWT Science Institute's science alive project.

An energy efficiency loan interest subsidy program was established in 1988, assisting small businesses and institutions to reduce operating costs by improving their energy-efficiency. Under this program, the interest cost of borrowing money to implement recommended measures may be paid by the government. Energy audits continued to be made available to small businesses and institutions on request.

Under the energy education in schools program, staff worked directly with teachers and students throughout the territories.

The building program identified cost-effective measures for reducing operating and maintenance costs of government buildings. In 1988 a total of $456,000 was committed to such projects with an average estimated payback of 1.2 years. A prototype utilities management system was developed in the Baffin region for improved management of the $30.8 million Department of Public Works and Highways spends annually on utilities.

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

The transportation planning division provides policy and planning support for transportation-oriented divisions and is responsible for strategic transportation planning activities within the department.

Last year the division was involved in negotiations for the transfer, from the federal to territorial government of the inter-territorial highways reconstruction program.

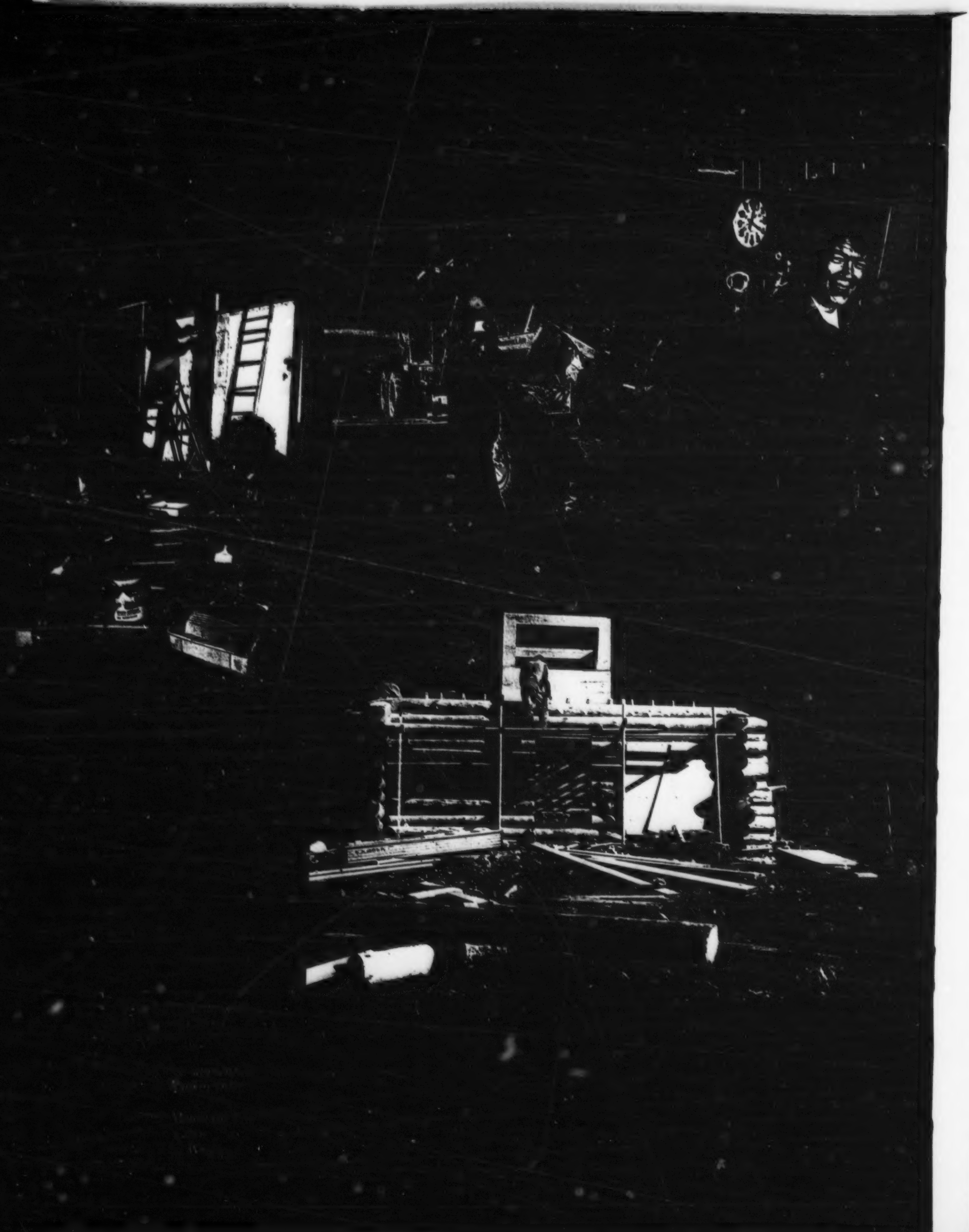
Implementation of the National Safety Code by the department was initiated in discussion with Transport Canada. This program will involve vehicle and driver information assessment and increased emphasis on safety performance by the operators of large commercial trucks.

A study to assess port facility requirements on the Keewatin coast was commenced last year, to provide a component of the total NWT port requirements. This is a joint federal/territorial effort.

The division prepared a manual entitled "Guidelines for working on winter roads" to make working and operating conditions safer on this important component of the NWT highway network.

TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING

The transportation engineering division plans, designs and manages construction of highway reconstruction projects, and wharf and airport engineering projects in the NWT. This includes transportation development projects constructed on behalf of the federal government and NWT departments.



Highway upgrading projects completed in 1988 with territorial funding included pavement rehabilitation of 40 kilometres of the Fort Smith highway east of Hay River, completion of the Arctic Bay-Victor Bay road in the Baffin region, and asphalt surface treatment of the Fort Providence access road and the Yellowknife highway between Edzo and the Rae access.

Federal government funded projects included the continued reconstruction of the Mackenzie highway south of Enterprise, in preparation for eventual paving, grade rehabilitation and gravel surfacing of the Mackenzie highway north of Fort Simpson to Wrigley, expected to be completed in 1990. A bridge to replace the Cameron River Bailey bridge on the Ingraham Trail was also built.

Record rainfall in the early summer caused severe flooding in the southwestern part of the NWT. This resulted in road washouts at various locations of the Liard and Mackenzie highways, including the washout of two large culverts at the Poplar River on the Liard highway. A temporary bridge was relocated here from the Jean Marie winter road and the highway was reopened in early August. Approximately $1.2 million was required for extraordinary repair work. This included a $700,000 contribution from the federal government as the damage occurred on an inter-territorial highway. A new bridge is required over the Poplar River.

Under the community wharves program, work was carried out on wharves in Pond Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Detah, Trout Lake and Baker Lake. Dust control agents were supplied and installed in 19 communities in all five regions of the NWT. The community granular program supervised crushing contracts in Spence Bay, Gjoa Haven and Eskimo Point. The total 1988 expenditure on these priority projects exceeded $2 million.

This division also provided project management services to Municipal and Community Affairs, in the delivery of various community road construction, land development and airport projects. Under this program the department carried out approximately 80 projects totalling $6 million.

HIGHWAY OPERATIONS

The highway operations division maintains highways in the NWT to a standard that ensures safe and reliable inter-community travel, and provides enforcement services to ensure industry compliance with legislation requirements on weights, dimensions, economic regulations and safety.

Six of the 14 highway maintenance beats are now handled by contract forces and a training program is under way on the Wrigley section of the Mackenzie highway to enable this beat to be contracted when the highway is opened.

Around-the-clock efforts were required in early July, to protect and restore the Liard and Mackenzie highways in the Fort Liard and Fort Simpson areas.

The Wrigley maintenance camp was completed, and the old Jean Marie camp at the Liard/Mackenzie highway junction was removed. Several buildings from the Jean Marie camp were relocated to Wrigley, while the workshop was moved to the ferry support camp at the Liard River.

The late onset of freezeup in early 1988 reduced the period for many winter roads by three to four weeks.

Winter road alignment improvements were made on the Mackenzie highway between Wrigley and Norman Wells, as well as on the road to Fort Franklin, and several new bridges were purchased for installation on difficult stream crossings.

Cyclical gravel resurfacing was carried out on sections of the Liard and Yellowknife highways last summer, and above normal maintenance was required on the Ingraham Trail east of Yellowknife due to unanticipated heavy loads from the reopened Ptarmigan Mine.

In the compliance and enforcement area, this division prepared to implement National Safety Code requirements. In addition, the administration of transport of dangerous goods regulations has been assumed by this division.

MARINE OPERATIONS

The marine operation division provides for the safe and efficient transportation of the travelling public, goods and services across major territorial rivers that intersect the highway system.

The four ferry crossings, all operated by northern contractors, started service slightly earlier than normal, assisted by a reasonably mild winter and a gentle breakup.

The *MV Johnny Berens* on the Liard River was re-equipped with larger engines during the winter, and the vessel can now cope much more easily with the fast current of the spring runoff.

The Liard River ferry camp refurbishment program was completed with the erection of the old Jean Marie workshop and the installation of a power line from Fort Simpson.

In October, the division hosted the annual meeting of the Canadian Ferry Operators Association in Yellowknife. Association members, who represent 95% of all ferry operations in Canada, were impressed with the unique ferry operating environment in the NWT.

To encourage even higher local employment on ferry operations, a deckhand training course was conducted in the spring, in all four communities adjacent to ferry crossings. A number of successful participants were employed last summer.

Government Services

The Honourable
Tom Butters
Minister of Government
Services

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

The department operated under several ministers, including Ludy Pudluk, Nick Sibbeston and Stephen Kakfwi, before the Honourable Tom Butters was appointed minister in October.

Several ministerial initiatives were undertaken including meetings with Air Canada to discuss the future of NWT Air as a part of the national air carriers family. Announcements made as a result of these meetings included new equipment to the fleet, increased training opportunities for local staff and improved services to communities served by the carrier. The minister also monitored the sale of NorthwesTel and developed strategies for the Territorial government's dealings with the new owners.

A liaison was established between government services and several communities to address concerns on postal service. Through meetings with Canada Post, the minister was successful in having service improved to smaller communities in the Western Arctic which did not have regular postal services.

Although the ministers were not able to attend any federal/provincial/territorial meetings, they involved themselves in several key initiatives including an intergovernmental conference on procurement. Early in the year, the minister signed a memorandum of understanding with his federal and provincial colleagues of Supply Services, to co-ordinate the efforts of each jurisdiction in fostering the growth of NWT suppliers and services.

In turn, the Department of Economic Development and Tourism identified exclusive NWT products and introduced them to all federal and provincial governments as goods they should consider purchasing from NWT businesses.

DIRECTORATE

During the year, the department worked to improve its internal performance measurement system. An operational base review was conducted for all programs and services offered by the department. As a result, the department was reorganized to improve the operating efficiency of the service divisions. The office services division was disbanded and its programs were assigned to the finance, supply services, and systems and computer services divisions. A director of policy and planning position was created to co-ordinate the department's involvement in the telecommunications policy, post office related issues and other specific initiatives. Other results from the base review will be reflected in the 1989/90 operational plans for the department.

The manuals program, which assists departments in preparing manuals for their staff, was retained within the directorate as part of the policy and planning unit.

SUPPLY SERVICES

The supply services division grew with the devolution of Health and Welfare Canada, as new purchasing staff were needed to meet increased demand. As part of an internal reorganization, the records management and mail distribution services were added to this division's responsibilities.

The use of northern businesses as major suppliers for goods purchased by the territorial government, continued as a priority of the division. As local businesses continue to develop, and with the assistance of the business incentive policy, the percentage of total purchasing dollars spend for goods within the NWT during 1987-88 rose to approximately 46 per cent. This is an increase of 6 per cent from the previous year. Based on a total purchases of $60 million for the year, it represents an expenditure of $28 million that went to northern businesses.

Another step was taken to encourage the growth and development of local businesses when the provision of stationery-type supplies was eliminated from the central warehouse in Yellowknife. The only government services warehouse/distribution centre now offering this service is in Cambridge Bay. All other regions are purchasing their supplies from local businesses.

The division is working with the Department of Renewable Resources and other departments to bring more economic benefits and spinoffs to northerners through the forest fire aircraft contracting process the division is now overseeing.

Considerable effort was expended to integrate the support requirements of Arctic College, education boards and divisional boards of health into the division. This integration is proving to be successful and is resulting in operating economies for these organizations.

Mail handling services became more efficient in 1988 through improved handling facilities and expanded sorting space. Use of an outside contractor for delivery of mail to and from the post office enabled the re-establishment of previous levels of service to departments within the downtown Yellowknife core.

In past years, records management focussed on saving various departments storage costs by providing them with storage centres for their outdated records. This year, the emphasis has been on reducing the bulk records kept by the government. Proposals have been made to amend the Archives Act in order to speed up destruction of redundant records. New technology will, over a period of years, produce substantial savings for the government in this area.

[illegible] student returns his [illegible] at the bank [illegible]

Technical Consultant Bernie MacNeil at the computer centre in [illegible]

[illegible] Officer [illegible] Murphy conducts a [illegible] examination

MOTOR VEHICLES DIVISION

The motor vehicles division is responsible for registering vehicles and licensing drivers within the Northwest Territories. The division has also initiated programs on impaired driving, seatbelt use and school bus safety.

In April of 1988, a new Motor Vehicles Act was proclaimed. Some of the changes include the requirement to use seat belts, automatic cancellation of licences for convictions under the criminal code, less tolerance for persons operating with expired licences and the possibility of a 24 hour roadside suspension. Other changes provide conveniences for vehicle owners such as the plate-to-owner concept which allows owners to transfer their licence plates to a new vehicle. Personalized plates and notices of an impending cancellation or suspension are also new provisions.

In conjunction with the new act, there were adjustments to the driver's licence regulations, financial responsibility regulations and motorcycle helmet regulations. Fee schedules were reviewed and several increases were introduced. However, provisions were made for seasonal rates and refunds, as recommended by the Northwest Territories trucking industry.

A review of the motor vehicle driver examiner position for Inuvik was conducted early in 1988. The review concluded this trial program is beneficial to communities in the region, and serves as an additional resource for issuing agencies. Assessments in other regions were undertaken to determine the feasibility of further expanding the Driver Examination Program. Results of the study will be available early next year.

Efforts were made to improve service to the public. These included extended hours during peak periods, increased use of information pamphlets, and a higher level of advertising. Regular training sessions were held with staff, staff name plates were introduced at issuing counters and a mail-in comment card was developed.

During 1987/88 a total of 30,134 registrations were issued generating a revenue of $1,605,511. A total of 15,784 driver's licences were issued for a revenue of $202,560. Revenue from driver testing and other related sources totalled $105,149 for the year.

SYSTEMS AND COMPUTER SERVICES

The systems and computer services division is responsible for providing all government departments and agencies with specialized computer and communications technology, information processing and forms management.

Computer facilities in each of the five regional offices, as well as in Yellowknife, are operated and administered by this division. Every government department uses these computers for information processing and electronic messaging. The messaging system, put into place this year for all departments and regions, uses the main computer to transfer messages between staff members. Improved communication facilities allow inter-regional exhanges to take place in a timely manner.

The division develops customized computer systems based on the needs of departments, then provides on-going support for the systems. Many of the new systems being considered and developed require data exchanges between the five regional offices. With the restructuring of regional offices computer access was needed to communities such as Fort Simpson, Rae-Edzo, Coppermine and Baker Lake. To meet this need, systems and computer services is designing and installing a new territorial-wide data communications network, scheduled for 1989.

Two large new computer systems are being developed this year for the human resources information system of the Department of Personnel, and the petroleum products information system for Government Services. The payroll system is scheduled for replacement, work on a controllable assets system is under way and a new social assistance system is under consideration. Improvements continue on existing computer systems, to meet departments' changing needs.

Microcomputer usage in the government is steadily increasing. The division plays a primary role in assisting departments to obtain the equipment and software they need. On behalf of the government, the division evaluates a broad spectrum of microcomputer software and provides a resource centre so department staff can investigate new ways of addressing their business problems.

Besides the data communications network that moves information among computers across the Territories, systems and computer services administers the telephone network for the government. The division's duties include installation of new telephones, relocation of existing equipment, and the co-ordination of maintenance and repairs.

The division is also responsible for providing forms design and management services to all departments. Currently there are over 1900 different forms in the government inventory. Demand to design new forms or make modifications to existing forms in constant.

The computerization of forms design has continued to advance. The ability to design forms, generate specifications and catalogue the inventory by computer has resulted in faster service to client departments. This section has also started producing French-language forms that will be available to the public.

Utilization of the Mainframe Computer by Departments in Yellowknife

	%
Finance	40.0
Government Services	10.7
Executive	1.1
Financial Management Secretary	2.1
Personnel	0.7
Municipal and Community Affairs	2.8
Public Works & Highways	0.1
Social Services	6.5
Renewable Resources	1.9
Economic Development	1.7
Education	4.5
Health	23.0
NWT Housing Corporation	4.9

NWT LIQUOR COMMISSION

With its head office located in Hay River, the Liquor Commission has the responsibility of buying, distributing and selling all alcohol for the Government of the Northwest Territories. The Commission operates one liquor store in Norman Wells. The remainder of the retail outlets are operated by contractors or private agents in the communities of Yellowknife, Hay River, Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Inuvik and Cambridge

Bay. During the year, the agency in Pine Point was closed.

To support the network of retail outlets, the Commission operates warehouse/distribution centres in Hay River, Inuvik, Yellowknife, Norman Wells and Iqaluit.

The Commission stocks beer, spirits and wines, many of which are imported directly to Canada by the Liquor Commission.

The Commission's sales increased from $24 million in 1986/87 to $25 million in 1987/88. Of these sales, 64.8 per cent was sold directly to customers through liquor stores, while the remaining 35.2 per cent was sold to the public by licensees including bars and clubs.

The volume of alcohol sold also increased to 4,975,047 litres from the previous year's total of 4,939,597 litres. The percentage volume by product is as follows:

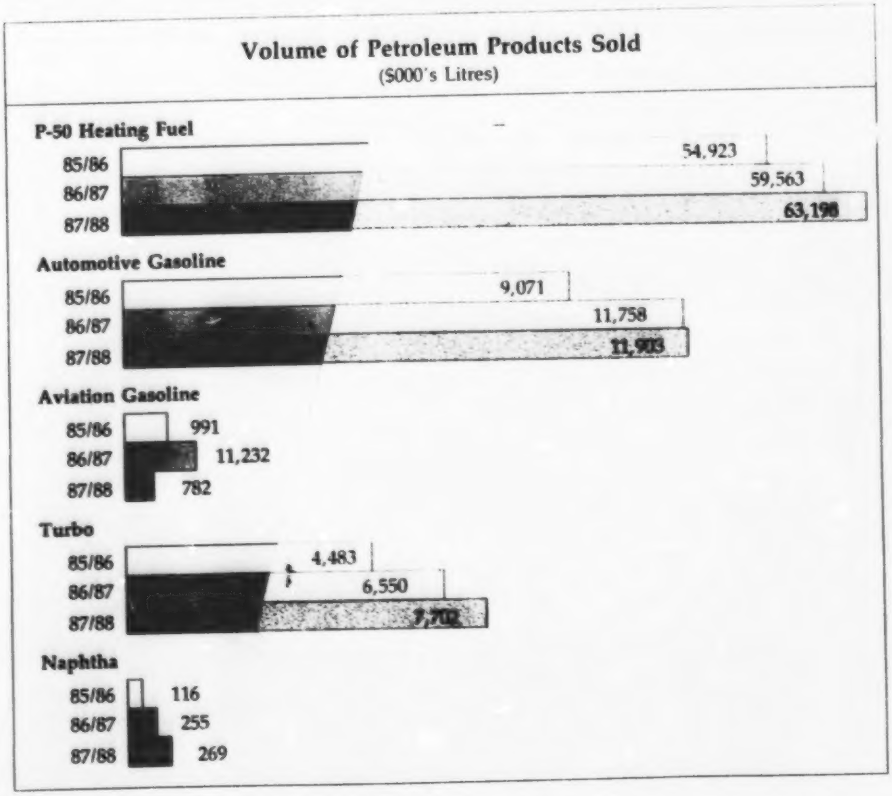
	1987	1988
Beer	83.6%	84.6%
Spirits	10.4%	10.0%
Wine	6.0%	5.4%

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

The Petroleum Products division provides a full range of petroleum fuel products to communities within the Northwest Territories where no commercial distributors exist. Products for sale are transported to the communities with the annual resupply each summer in the Arctic, or by winter road in some western Arctic locations. Products include automotive gasoline, naphtha, aviation fuels and P-50 heating and diesel fuels.

These products are transferred from resupply vessels into bulk storage tanks in each community. Locally hired and trained contractors deliver and sell the products to residents during the year. The volume of most products supplied and consumed is rising as the sales volume chart demonstrates:

The sale of products totalled $37.98 million from April 1, 1987, to March 31, 1988. This represents an increase of $203,000 over the previous year when sales totalled $37.677 million.


Volume of Petroleum Products Sold
($000's Litres)

Commissions earned by the contractors have increased from $3.67 million (1986/87) to $4.042 million for the period ending March 31, 1988. This represents an increase of $372,000 or 10.1%.

Contractor Commission

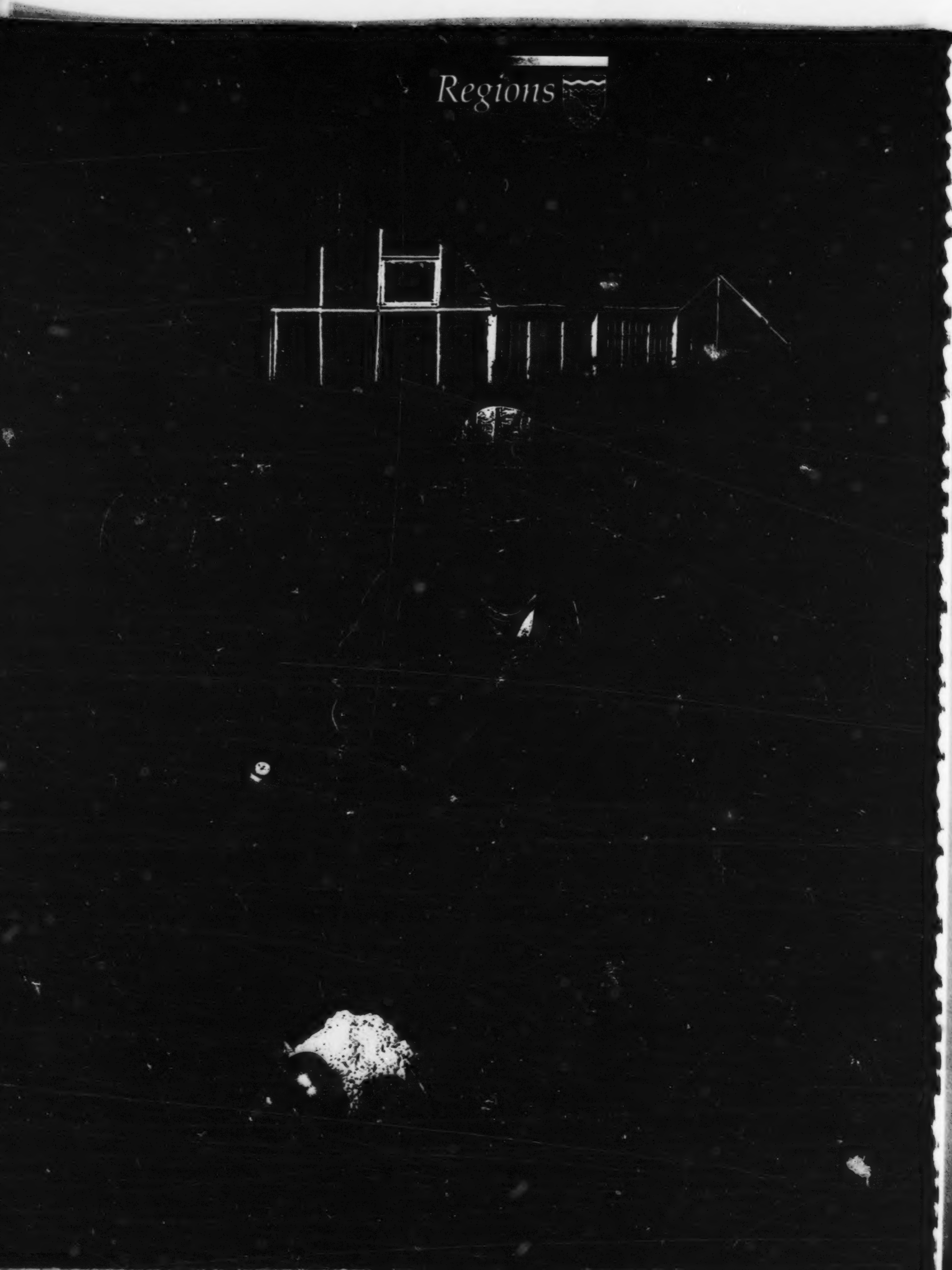
Year	Commissions earned
1984/85	$2,200,000
1985/86	$3,064,000
1986/87	$3,670,000
1987/88	$4,042,000

Because of current growth and activity within the Northwest Territories, the Petroleum Products division has increased its bulk fuel construction expenditures from $3.4 million during the 1986/87 period to $6.1 million of the 1987/88 period. This growth is expected to continue at the same rate during the coming year.

Preliminary plans were completed for upgrading and capacity increases in the bulk storage tanks in Coppermine, Coral Harbour and Spence Bay. The final design and tendering for increasing capacity and upgrading of bulk fuel storage will be completed this year for Pangnirtung and Pond Inlet. First year construction is currently in progress to upgrade and increase capacities in Lac La Martre and Grise Fiord. Due for completion this year are improvements to fuel storage tanks in the communities of Arctic Red River, Arctic Bay, Broughton Island, Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet. Relocation of bulk fuel storage facilities has occurred as part of the capital programs for Arctic Red River, Arctic Bay, Broughton Island and Baker Lake.

The division participated in the development of the Territorial Government's Emergency Energy Allocation Program in conjunction with the Emergency Measures Organization. A training video, one of a series of six, was completed. The videos are being produced by the division for local contractors and their staff.

Regions



Fort Smith Region

The year was dominated by reorganization of the Government of the Northwest Territories within the region. Restructuring began in October, 1987 and is still taking place. Three distinct areas, centred in Fort Smith, Fort Simpson and Rae-Edzo, now operate with considerable autonomy, providing services to residents and clients more directly and effectively.

The Departments of Finance, Personnel and Government Services began offering services in Fort Simpson during the past year. Thirteen new jobs for Fort Simpson are a direct result of the reorganization and several more have been created as a result of natural growth and federal program transfers.

In Rae-Edzo, two jobs were created by the reorganization and several more have been established as a result of natural growth and federal program transfers.

Councils and businesses in communities played a significant role in major projects.

This year a new community office in Snowdrift was built with local materials and managed by the Lutsel K'e Band. The Pine Point arena and swimming pool was dismantled, moved and is being erected in Fort Resolution by crews from Fort Resolution. Both projects are in the hands of the community.

In Fort Smith, the new Young Offenders' Secure Facility is getting under way with full participation of local businesses. The Hay River Reserve community gymnasium, constructed by the band's construction company, Tu Cho Gha, is now open for business.

The Northwest Territories Power Corporation and NWT Library Services moved into the Don Wright Building in Hay River. Meanwhile, major renovations were completed at the South Mackenzie Correctional Centre in Hay River. A $570,000 firehall/garage was completed at Rae Lakes in 1988.

Fran and Ben Greenfield display produce from Paradise Gardens, their market garden near Hay River.

A new community office is under way in Fort Providence for hamlet, band and government staff, and a community gymnasium is going up at Rainbow Valley in Yellowknife.

A senior citizens home in Fort Simpson opened its doors in 1988. In Wrigley, a new community gymnasium/office is being constructed with considerable input from the Wrigley Band.

At Trout Lake, a non directional beacon was installed at the airport. These were also installed at Snowdrift and Rae Lakes.

Major airstrip improvements were completed at Jean Marie River and Lac La Martre. Upgrading of airstrips was negotiated with Transport Canada and completed at Fort Resolution, Fort Providence and Fort Liard.

Electrical power arrived in Snare Lake this year, a major project by Municipal and Community Affairs. A new water supply system will be completed by year end in Fort Liard.

Renewable Resources helped out with a $110,000 Portage Cleaning Project in the Rae - Rae Lakes area.

While so much was being opened up, Pine Point closed down in 1988. Although it was a sad time for many, the closure was well planned and the ill effects minimized. Job placements were found for most seeking employment elsewhere. Schools, hospitals and municipalities across the region benefited from materials and supplies from the two schools, and houses from the town are showing up throughout the South Slave.

The communities of Enterprise and Fort Resolution became the Northwest Territories' first incorporated settlements, both in 1988.

Record rainfall in the region gave firefighting crews a quiet season (87 fires in 1988 compared to 226 in 1987) but washed out portions of the highway and slowed construction elsewhere. Nevertheless, major improvements to Highway 5 were completed and damage to the Liard Highway was repaired.

The historic signing of the Agreement-in-Principle between the Dene-Metis and Canada resulted in a flurry of work for the Language Bureau in the region.

For the first time, community mental health/alcohol and drug specialists are serving the region out of the three centres.

Facilities supported by the Spousal Assault Program are increasing their levels of service in both Fort Smith and Hay River.

The Legislative Assembly's Special Committee on the Northern Economy began its hearings in Fort Smith and continued to Hay River, Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Wrigley and Snowdrift. The committee was generally impressed by the quality of submissions, reflecting priorities across the region on economic development issues.

The Town of Hay River is recovering from the loss of Pine Point and appears determined to make itself a model of initiative for the north. Heads-up marketing by the town has made it the agriculture centre for the territories.

Fort Smith too is recovering from a slowdown with the help of an economic development coordinator funded through the Economic Development Agreement. EDA funding was secured for an economic development facilitator for Fort Resolution and Snowdrift and work is under way in those communities.

Tourism figures are up in the region. Some 70 per cent of the NWT's non-resident tourism traffic comes into the Fort Smith region. Operators, working with regional tourism associations and Economic Development and Tourism, are building their product steadily. A new regional tourism officer now works in Fort Simpson to provide more effective service to industry.

Fort Liard's private sector continues to grow and for the first time, a resident economic development officer will be there to help.

The tiny community of Kakisa had classes for the first time. A trailer classroom and teacher assistant have been introduced so children will not have to travel out of the community for school.

Inuvik Region

Despite hydrocarbon exploration by major players in the Beaufort area during the past year, and a joint venture program of exploration by Chevron Resources in the Fort Good Hope area, it became evident that oil and gas activity could not, in the immediate future, reclaim its position of economic dominance.

With this realization came the need to identify economic alternatives that would provide a financial base to the region and be less prone to the boom and bust cycles of non-renewable resource development.

Spearheading this effort, the Department of Economic Development and Tourism provided extensive support to community groups and the Western Arctic Visitors Association (WAVA).

Results in this area have been impressive with a current year flow in excess of 9,000 visitors, approximately 80 per cent of whom traveled the Dempster Highway. A regional strategy for tourism development over the next five to seven years has been drafted, 16 new visitor related businesses or product offerings are scheduled for the 1989 season, and a program of celebrations and events is being planned to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Dempster Highway and the 200th anniversary of Alexander Mackenzie's voyage through the region.

Assistance was provided for a large scale meat production operation, that when opened in 1989, will generate 120,000 pounds per harvest of federally inspected muskox meat for northern and southern markets. The fishery potential of the Beaufort/Delta regions and the forestry potential of the Fort McPherson area was examined.

The department distributed $5 million to some 50 private businesses in 1988 through government and private sector loans, guarantees and contributions.

Municipal & Community Affairs oversaw construction of new recreational facilities in Aklavik, Fort McPherson, Sachs Harbour, Arctic Red River and Fort Good Hope.

Major efforts were directed to developing and presenting training programs for elected municipal representatives and senior administrative municipal works personnel.

Under the regional airports program an airport shelter was constructed in Fort Good Hope and the Fort McPherson airstrip lighting system was replaced.

Community works and capital planning "authority agreements" were implemented in the communities of Paulatuk, Tuktoyaktuk and Fort McPherson. Comprehensive community plans are completed or under way in Fort Good Hope, Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk and Fort McPherson.

A very successful Sahtu Dene Games was held in Fort Franklin during mid-August and all Sahtu communities attended. Plans are under way for Holman to hold the games during the summer of 1989.

The Department of Social Services introduced the "one committee structure" concept throughout the region to integrate social appeal, youth justice, and social advisory groups in each community. Other departmental initiatives included the approval of a senior citizen's facility for the town of Inuvik; the continuation of a program for youth in the Aklavik area at the Knute Lang Camp.

The communities of Norman Wells, Fort Franklin, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope and Colville Lake have formed the Sahtu Divisional Board, effective April 1, 1989. Local education authorities in the Beaufort/Mackenzie Delta have a training program in place and are also hoping to reach board status by April 1, 1989.

A new classroom was opened in Colville Lake, which now offers a kindergarten to grade 9 program. Students previously had to travel to Fort Good Hope for their education.

In the field of adult education, 99 students completed upgrading programs with an average achievement of 1.3 grades. Over 300 residents participated in night school programs. Sixty-two trade apprentices are registered in the region and 24 residents were assisted with funding either as apprentices or through the training-on-the-job program.

The Aurora Campus of Arctic College continued to develop and expand its course offerings. There were 97 full time students enrolled in ten separate diploma and certificate programs for the fall 1988 semester. An ambitious off-campus program was implemented in Fort Good Hope to respond to training requirements of the community's hydrocarbon exploration joint venture with Chevron Resources. A highly successful Elderhostel program was hosted by the campus in August with a full booking at each of two, one-week sessions.

Renewable Resources continued its moose collaring project in the Norman Wells area. Muskox and caribou research was conducted at Banks Island, and grizzly bear and wolf studies took place northeast of Inuvik. Over a quarter million dollars went to resource users through the outpost camp program, harvester assistance programs, and hunters' and trappers' organization support and trapping incentive grants.

A total of 73 forest fires were fought in 1988, the most active fire area in the NWT this season.

Over $2.8 million worth of goods and services was purchased from northern suppliers, and 200 contracts with a total value of over $7 million were awarded to northern contractors. Projects included upgraded tank farms at Fort Franklin and Arctic Red River; new fuel trucks at Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour and Fort McPherson; and comprehensive energy consumption audits.

Following the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories, the Inuvik Regional Health Board, under the interim chairmanship of the regional director, addressed several sensitive issues and identified immediate objectives that include improving interpreter/escort services and developing an effective community health representative program. The board consists of 18 representatives from community and special interest organizations.

Kitikmeot Region

Concentration on economic development continued in the Kitikmeot Region. The Koomiut Cooperative of Pelly Bay received approval for an ARDA grant to construct a 5,200 square foot store, scheduled for completion at the end of October 1988. The Ikaluktutiak Co-op was also assisted under the EDA contribution to modernize, upgrade and expand their existing hotel. The Northwest Passage Historic Park was officially opened in Gjoa Haven on September 6, 1988. The Honourable Gordon Wray attended the ceremonies.

Two new tourism outfitters were licensed, one in Pelly Bay and the other in Coppermine. Tourism continues to play a significant role and the need for better techniques and knowledge in the guiding field has been identified. Guide training was held in Gjoa Haven and Coppermine.

The Department of Economic Development continues to assist the Umingmaktok Co. Limited of Bay Chimo to operate its store by providing financial assistance and management advice. Umingmaktok Co. Ltd. is 100 per cent Inuinak owned.

Carving workshops were held in Holman and Pelly Bay. Both projects were approved for EDA funding under the arts and crafts subagreement. Holman's craftshop also sent two printmakers to a woodcut print workshop to learn new techniques. A new economic planner was hired on a two year term until March 31, 1990, to prepare a five year strategy for the region. Gjoa Haven now has an economic development officer to help the community identify its economic potential.

Renewable Resources' emphasis in wildlife management has been to evaluate populations in support of renewable resource economic development while monitoring the health of wildlife in the region. EDA provided $12,350 in the spring of 1988 to undertake a muskoxen survey on Southern Victoria Island, which resulted in two substantial quota increases from five to 50 and 65 to 500. Ten out of fifteen outpost camps have been turned over from the Department of Renewable Resources to local hunters and trappers associations in the Western Kitikmeot to operate under the Community Harvester Assistance Program. Assistance programs are utilized by approximately 71 people from 16 families. In addition, 69 renewable resource harvesters throughout the region received approximately $245,000 from the Special ARDA Program to assist in the purchase of equipment.

The Department of Social Services hired a regional alcohol and drug specialist and a community mental health specialist to encourage communities to establish and deliver programs on their own. The department has, in cooperation with the Board of Education, assisted a number of young people with special needs to develop to their potential, academically and socially. The region has assisted in providing shelters for victims of family violence in Cambridge Bay and Spence Bay. In addition, family homes have been opened in Holman, Coppermine, and Gjoa Haven with the emphasis on prevention.

The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs had a busy year especially its capital works section. Work has spanned the region, with a new water supply system in Pelly Bay, and new sewage lagoons in both Spence Bay and Holman. Cambridge Bay and Coppermine have seen the completion of renovations to their arenas. The municipal affairs section has been busy assisting hamlets with interpreting and implementing the new Hamlet Act. Community plans are complete for Cambridge Bay and Coppermine. Plans are under way in Pelly Bay, Holman and Gjoa Haven and work on Spence Bay's plan started in 1989.

The Department of Personnel and the equal employment directorate continued to work together to help carry out the region's affirmative action plans. Approximately 51% of all new hires were northerners, and 38% of the new personnel were of native ancestry. Of the 49% southern hires, 50% were teachers and 16% were nurses.

On April 1, 1988, the Kitikmeot regional education council became the Kitikmeot Board of Education. The primary function of the divisional board is to establish policy governing the delivery of educational programs in the Kitikmeot Region and to maintain a staff that can implement these policies. Two major goals set by the Kitikmeot Board of Education focus on the issue of high school programs for Kitikmeot students. Effective September 1988, the regional advanced education division split from the divisional board. Adult educators are now under the jurisdiction of Arctic College.

[illegible] trying
[illegible] near
[illegible]

[illegible] Fort
[illegible] summer
[illegible]

[illegible] capital of the
[illegible] has [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] burst
[illegible]

Keewatin Region

In 1988, the Department of Personnel in the Keewatin region experienced a 50% increase in staff, 25% of which was a result of the transfer of health services in April. The region has maintained a 63% native employee rate. Three trainee positions currently in place will create 75% native employment for the department.

The total of job creation and job training funds, from various sources, was about $1.2 million. Advanced education's training-on-the-job program provided assistance to eight employers for the training of 13 workers. Employment development worked with the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation to deliver the homeowners assistance program training program to 29 residents in the Keewatin.

Special employment support projects were initiated by employment development for the construction of the new school in Repulse Bay and for the forward operating location airstrip in Rankin Inlet.

A project aimed at improving the literacy of adults through computer assisted learning is managed by advanced education staff on behalf of local education authorities.

The capacity of tank farms in Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet was upgraded by Government Services. In Baker Lake the dispensing area has been moved and redesigned to alleviate snow accumulation. In Rankin Inlet, additional tanks were installed.

There was a steady decline in the volume of items held in the warehouse and a corresponding increase of material bought directly from suppliers in the region.

Renewable Resources field services worked on test fisheries, firearm safety, conservation education, and liaison with local wildlife organizations. The Rankin Inlet area office initiated a feasibility study and pilot project, in conjunction with the Chesterfield Inlet Hunters' and Trappers' Association, for a meat processing plant in that community.

The wildlife management division continued to study polar bears of the Foxe Basin area, barren ground caribou, peregrine falcons and wolves. The newly created commercial quota for the Beverly and Kaminuriak caribou herds resulted from this research.

Public Works & Highways continued to stress the use of local and northern employment and business. Regional staff administered about $3 million of capital works projects in 1988/89. More than $720,000 in building and works maintenance contracts were awarded to various northern businesses.

The Rankin Inlet office of Culture and Communication's language bureau translated more than 2,500 pages and supplied more than 1,000 hours of interpreting services in 52 assignments.

The Keewatin Regional Education Authority officially became the Keewatin Divisional Board of Education on April 1, 1988. The board meets in a different community each time. The board has an operating budget of $2.8 million under direct control and $7.2 million indirectly in personnel costs. It employs more than 150 people.

For the first time, students were able to complete Grade 12 in the region. Twelve students graduated, eight of whom are pursuing post-secondary education.

New schools were opened in Eskimo Point, Chesterfield Inlet, and Rankin Inlet. Grade extensions were granted to Baker Lake (Grade 10), and Eskimo Point (Grade 11). This has led to more young people continuing in their education, and attendance in these high schools remains at 95%. Regional yearly attendance averaged at more than 85% for all seven schools.

A full-time consultant assists in monitoring special needs programs. More than 100 students were directly assisted. Community occupations programs exist in Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake. Spring of 1988 saw the first graduates of the two-year program.

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism and industry are monitoring development of the North Warning System's forward operating location in Rankin Inlet and the potential development of a uranium mine near Baker Lake. Other mining activity is also expanding and economic opportunities for Keewatin residents look promising.

Two native-owned development corporations are being formed and will be participating in a new large-scale joint commercial and residential complex. This will bring the number of native-owned development corporations in the region to five, owning in excess of $11 million worth of revenue-generating real estate properties.

With assistance from the Economic Development Agreement, the Keewatin Chamber of Commerce hosted an economic opportunities for the '90s conference, charting the course of future economic growth in the region.

The tourism season was a success. A cruise ship brought 250 visitors to the region. The ship stopped twice at three Keewatin communities.

Three major recreation facilities were opened in Coral Harbour, Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet.

The Keewatin Inuit Summer Games in Rankin Inlet saw participation from all seven communities. Chesterfield Inlet's team once again came out on top. The 1989 games are scheduled for Repulse Bay.

The training division of the department of Municipal and Community Affairs conducted several workshops/seminars in 1988. In conjunction with Arctic College in Iqaluit, a basic accounting system course will be held for hamlet administrative staff in Iqaluit, followed by a course on the NASL computer program.

Capital projects were completed this year in Eskimo Point, Repulse Bay and Whale Cove. Projects are still under construction in Baker Lake, and Whale Cove.

The hamlet council of Coral Harbour operate a Community Airport Radio Station (CARS) plus an aero-logical (upper air) program 24 hours a day, seven days a week, a first for NWT community councils.

Work continues in the development and education of youth justice committees throughout the region. All youth justice committees were given a training session developed by Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and delivered by Social Services staff.

Baffin Region

1988 saw economic and social growth, as well as improvements in infrastructure, as the Baffin region followed the Executive Council's planning document, "Directions for the 1990s", in pursuit of a stronger future. The region continued to receive national and international exposure as expeditions continued to seek "the Pole" and dignitaries traveled to the Arctic for meetings and vacations.

The people of the Eastern Arctic hosted the Polar Bridge joint Canadian/Soviet polar expedition in its training exercises in 1988. Baffin residents participated in the planning and execution of the exercises, which strengthened international ties.

Following the 1987 swearing-in of the Eastern Arctic's first resident territorial court judge, the first Crown Attorney's office was opened in Iqaluit. Maliganik Tukisiiniakvik now has legal aid lawyers in both Iqaluit and Pond Inlet.

Economic Development and Tourism continued to explore the economic potential of renewable resources and to promote the development and improvement of tourism infrastructure. Completion of the third year of scallop test fishing, including a three-week commercial harvest, has shown that a small scale commercial inshore fishery will be viable in Pangnirtung. The winter turbot fishery continues to be a success in Cumberland Sound.

Quqitaaluk Corporation of Iqaluit and Farocan Inc. of Ottawa have a profitable off-shore joint venture, with 20 Inuit hired on the shrimp trawlers.

The Honourable Titus Allooloo, MLA for Amittuq and Minister of Renewable Resources, hosted the Atlantic Council of Fisheries council's summer session in Iqaluit. The NWT is now a member of this group.

New tools and techniques in the carving of marble are being introduced to Baffin. High-quality deposits of marble which are easily accessible have been identified.

Strengthening of the social and cultural fabric of the Baffin was a high priority of 1988, with Social Services and the Baffin Region Inuit Association opening the year with a regional conference on social issues. The conference considered contemporary social issues and developed response proposals to each, assisting regional organizations in developing their own blueprints for a better tomorrow.

Social Services and members of the general public developed the Mingutoo Outpost Camp for young offenders. Located away from the community, the camp allows youth a learning opportunity often missed in their developing years. The Iqaluit-based Ullivik Centre, an Inuit family operated home for young offenders, complements the Mingutoo Camp. Ullivik provides a transition between camp and community lifestyle.

The Baffin divisional board of education's teaching and learning centre focuses on the provision of books and materials in Inuktitut for use in the classroom and at home. It has produced nearly 50 books and publications in Inuktitut this year.

Educational services are expanding in the Baffin, with more than 3,000 children enrolled in 17 schools. The school age population represents a challenging opportunity in the total Baffin population of 10,200.

Modern academic studies continue to occupy a central theme in education, but programs increasingly reflect Inuit culture.

Arctic College plays a major role in the development of the region, as its programs grow in response to increased demand for higher levels of academic and trades qualifications. The Iqaluit campus was renamed Nunatta Campus and officially opened its new facilities, Tungnaniksivik: "Place where you are made welcome". The college now has direct links to the communities through adult educators.

There was strong participation in advanced education courses including apprenticeship.

Six Baffin communities now have planning and lands staff of their own. For the first time, senior instructors from the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College in Arnprior, Ont., travelled to the Baffin to present an emergency planning course using northern equipment and techniques. The fire chiefs representing all the region's communities participated in a Fire Crime Level II course.

Major recreation facilities were opened in Hall Beach, Pond Inlet and Cape Dorset in 1988. Twelve communities participated in a traditional games gathering, hosted by Cape Dorset in August.

Reservoir improvements in Pond Inlet are planned and an additional reservoir in Grise Fiord was completed. For its work on the Pangnirtung reservoir, the consulting firm, F. J. Reinders, was awarded the "Schreyer Award", considered Canada's highest engineering award.

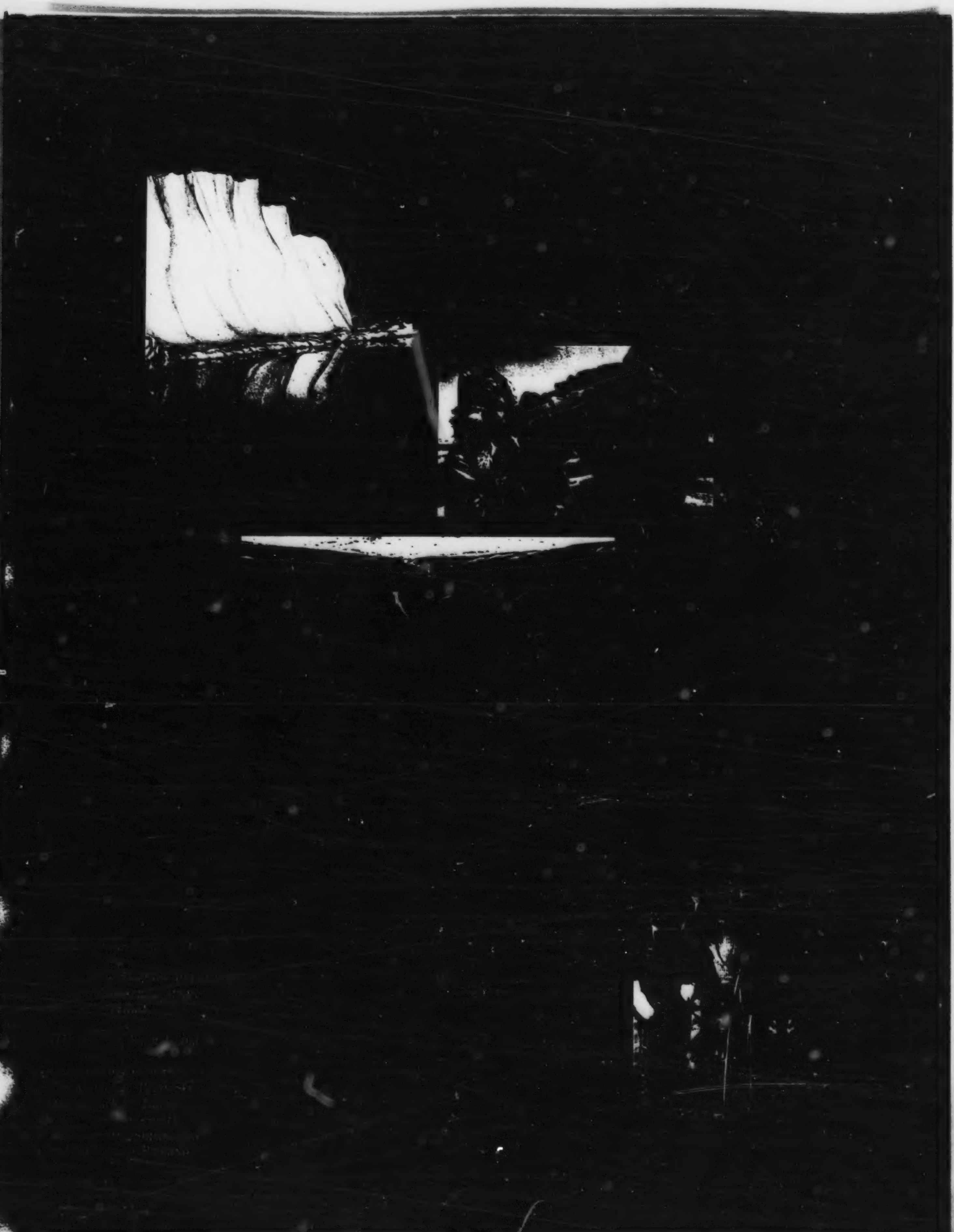
The communities of Broughton Island, Igloolik and Pangnirtung are the first communities in the region to pass resolutions supporting fluoridation of water.

The Department of Renewable Resources continues to support a strong outpost camp program with 300 people from 52 families living in 28 camps around the region.

Renewable Resources maintains a biological research program to ensure that harvests of Arctic foods do not jeopardize species populations and works closely with Economic Development and Tourism to ensure stable supply and market growth.

Government Services has continued upgrading tank farm facilities in the region. These projects increase product storage and safety in the communities, and ensure a supply of certified aviation fuel.

Public Works has played a major role in efforts to strengthen the NWT's leadership in circumpolar relations through exchange visits with the Soviet Union. Engineering and scientific representatives from the Soviet Union again visited the Baffin to learn more about northern Canadian technology.



Boards and Agencies

Northwest Territories Housing Corporation

MINISTER'S INTRODUCTION

As an agent of the Government of the Northwest Territories, the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation's mandate is to assist residents of the NWT to secure and maintain adequate, suitable and affordable shelter at a reasonable cost. The north's rapidly growing population makes it a complex task for the minister responsible for the corporation to distribute limited resources to people in greatest need.

In 1988, the Honourable Nick Sibbeston and the Honourable Stephen Kakfwi utilized the findings of the Legislative Assembly's Special Committee on Housing to direct the corporation. This report clearly identified the impact housing has on quality of life in the community, and led to the creation of a "new context" for housing delivery in the NWT. Under the new context, the minister responsible for the corporation ensures communities are involved in housing decisions and housing programs are delivered in a manner that fosters community development, economic development and accountable relationships with the community.

In 1988, the corporation continued to delegate more responsibility to the communities. Emphasis was placed on block funding agreements for the delivery of the popular homeownership assistance program, and revised management agreements with some housing associations and authorities.

Emphasis this year was also placed on fostering economic development through housing. The corporation increased its efforts to help the north retain economic benefits from its construction projects. As in past years, construction contracts were split into supply, ship and erect components but this year, dimensional lumber was also tendered separately to encourage bids from northern lumber mills. Northern firms supplied construction materials for all of the corporation's major projects. Over 86% of the major labor contracts awarded during the year went to northern firms. Of these, 33% went to local firms.

General Manager Don Webb, Yard Superintendent Bob Beach and worker Wallace Burke of Fort Smith's Ram Concrete, with crystalline quartz product used for sandblasting.

In addition to these economic development initiatives, the corporation, in conjunction with Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation provided funding to local housing organizations to manage social housing. Nearly 350 people were employed in the communities to manage and maintain over 4,200 social housing units.

In 1988, several local housing associations celebrated their 20th anniversary of community service. Over 300 people on housing association and authority boards of directors put in many hours to manage and improve housing in their communities.

With communities, the territorial corporation, and the federal corporation involved with NWT housing, co-operation and communication is crucial to ensure housing needs are addressed. To encourage this communication, the minister and the chairman of the board for the NWT Housing Corporation escorted the CMHC chairman and senior officials through the Central Arctic in July, 1988. Meetings with community residents, government officials and policy makers provided opportunities to exchange ideas of a local, territorial and national nature. These visits benefit all parties as they help make CMHC aware of unique northern conditions and aid territorial housing organizations in understanding the national housing perspective.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

To assist residents of the NWT in need, the corporation delivers two programs to low and moderate income households: rental housing and homeownership. Subsidized rental housing is provided for families and individuals where alternative affordable housing is not available. Homeownership programs encourage private ownership and improve privately owned housing stock.

In 1988, the corporation had a budget of $135,793,000 comprised of $87,078,000 for operating expenses and $48,715,000 for capital expenditures. The capital budget allowed for the construction of 297 new housing units. In addition, capital funding was provided for homeowner repair programs, furnishings for senior citizens complexes, warehouses, housing association capital requirements and the modernization and improvement of many public housing units. Over $58,469,000 in funding was provided to local housing associations for the management, operation and maintenance of public housing.

The corporation is the active partner through agreement with CMHC in the delivery of social housing programs. Under the agreement, CMHC provided the corporation with 25% ($34,535,000) of its operating budget and 57% ($27,835,000) of its capital budget.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The NWT Housing Corporation is guided by a 13 member board of directors. Directors are appointed by the minister responsible for the housing corporation and represent a cross-section of NWT residents. Gary Jaeb from Yellowknife is chairman of the board. Other members include: Gerry Cheezie from Fort Smith, chairman of the policy committee; Steve Brooks from Hay River, chairman of the finance committee; Peter Kritaqliluk from Eskimo Point; Simonie Alainga from Iqaluit; Philip Nukapiak from Rankin Inlet; Ester Lazore from Fort Providence; Charlie Barnaby from Fort Good Hope; Jaykolassie Killiktee from Pond Inlet; and Jake Heron, president of the NWT Housing Corporation.

In 1988, the board directed the corporation as it responded to the changing needs and aspirations of NWT residents, and balanced public expectations with fiscal management responsibilities. A priority of the board was to ensure continued refinement and improvement of the corporation's relationship with the communities.

Ping Ottokie and Adamie Ashevak construct a HAP house in Cape Dorset.

Norman Iqqaat, HAP Supervisor Stephen Fancott and HAP homeowner David Pupik at work in Baker Lake.

Workers' Compensation Board

The Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) is unique among the boards and agencies created by territorial legislation. It has exclusive jurisdiction in all matters affecting compensation for workers injured on the job. Compensation includes the payment of medical expenses and the provision of medical and vocational rehabilitation. It also includes payment for loss of wages resulting from injury or occupational disease, pensions for workers who suffer permanent disability, and pensions for the dependants of workers killed in accidents.

Funding for this comes from employers who operate a business or industry in the Northwest Territories. Workers are guaranteed compensation for their injuries without regard to cause or fault and without having to go to court. In return, employers are protected from legal action by their own workers in the event of an accident.

The board is appointed by the Legislative Assembly and reports to the assembly through the Minister Responsible for the WCB, the Honourable Nellie Cournoyea. There are 11 part-time board members in addition to the chairman. All regions are represented on the board. Two of the members represent labour and five are employers or managers. The chairman is also the board's chief executive officer.

A staff of 47 act on behalf of the board in adjudicating claims, administering pensions, arranging rehabilitation and collecting assessments from the employers. The staff are members of the public service. A general manager is appointed by the board to be chief operating officer.

The board has trustee responsibility for the accident fund from which all compensation and administrative costs are paid. Established in 1977 with less than $1 million, the fund now has assets totalling $100 million. Liabilities for pensions and claims were forecast to be $81.4 million at the end of 1988 and will continue to increase. A four per cent cost of living supplement to all existing pensions at the beginning of 1988 added $2.4 million to the board's pensions liability.

Employers' assessment rates vary depending on the accident cost experience of each occupational subclass. Rates were reduced in 1987 and remained the same throughout 1988 at an average $1.97 per $100 of assessable payroll.

The costs of compensation up to the end of September 1988 showed a 30 per cent increase over the same period in 1987, and the number of accidents increased by 15 per cent. These increases may be partly due to greater activity in some sectors of the economy, but the board is concerned that workplace accidents seem to be increasing in numbers and severity. Assessment revenue for 1988 is estimated to have increased from $11.9 million in 1987 to around $12.7 million, but this will not be confirmed until employers make their reports to the board at the beginning of next year.

The board received a windfall of assessment revenue in 1988 with the transfer of health services to the Government of the Northwest Territories and the purchase of the power commission from the federal government. Regional health boards and the NWT Power Corporation are now paying assessments to this board for workers who were previously covered by the federal government's compensation scheme.

Benefits for injured workers and dependants were improved when the insurable maximum was raised by an amendment to the Workers Compensation Act from $36,800 to

$40,000 on July 1, 1988. The maximum monthly pension for a totally disabled worker with two dependants, who was earning at or above the insurable maximum before the accident, is now $2,405. Benefits for workers who are partly disabled, or who were earning less that $40,000 before the accident, are correspondingly lower. Dependent spouses now receive a flat rate pension of $1,100 per month and a pension of $250 for each dependent child. Workers' compensation benefits are not taxed.

The board changed its investment policy this year to allow not more than 20 per cent of its long-term investments to be in high quality equities. Previously, all long-term investments were in bonds. Revenue from investments increased from a disappointing $6.3 million in 1987 to around $8.8 million in 1988. The board's liabilities are fully funded and the accident fund had a contingency reserve at the end of 1988 provisionally estimated at $6.4 million. The Workers' Compensation Board is determined to maintain its healthy financial state despite rising accident costs and growing liabilities.

Public Utilities Board

The Public Utilities Board of the Northwest Territories is empowered by the Public Utilities Act. The board's mandate is to regulate public utilities to ensure they provide high quality services to the public at fair and equitable rates.

In 1988 the board was made up of Jack M. Heath (Inuvik) who served as chairman; Beulah Phillpot (Yellowknife), vice-chairman; Archie Bevington (Fort Smith); Raymond Mercer (Rankin Inlet) and David Fox (Iqaluit).

Commencing January 1, 1989 the board consists of John E. Hill (Inuvik) who serves as chairman; Beulah Phillpot (Yellowknife), vice-chairman; Miles H. Patterson (Calgary) and Raymond Mercer (Rankin Inlet) The fifth position remains vacant at this time.

During 1988 the Public Utilities Act was tabled in draft form for the input of the general public. The board was also given the privilege of submitting its comments. The revised Act was presented to the 3rd Session of the 11th Legislative Assembly.

The new Act will allow the board a clearer mandate to ensure that all utilities operating within the NWT are given full and fair consideration of their applications for the setting of rates. Under the revised Act the board will become responsible for the regulation of the Northwest Territories Power Corporation.

Under the new Act the Public Utilities Board will be assisted at various times by a temporary board made up of regional representatives. During the early part of 1989, the new board will be given in-depth training in the electric/hydro/gas areas and the responsibilities of an administrative tribunal. This will be followed by university training courses designed specifically for public utilities boards across Canada. The board will also be given the assistance of staff assigned specifically to the board and its review of utility applications.

During 1988 the board reviewed and issued 12 decisions and completed four hearings.

Highway Transport Board

The Highway Transport Board of the NWT is authorized under the Public Service Vehicles Act and its regulations. The board regulates approximately 300 trucking companies. The prime objective is to ensure that all persons associated with transportation in the NWT (truckers, shippers and the public) receive high quality and reliable service at reasonable rates.

The board is currently made up of John E. Hill (Inuvik) who serves as chairman; Chuck Davidge (Hay River), vice-chairman; Eve Comrie (Yellowknife) and James Antoine (Fort Simpson).

The board meets on a regular basis at general meetings, application hearings or disciplinary hearings at various locations on the road system.

Effective January 1, 1988 the Motor Vehicle Transport Act of Canada (1987) came into effect, implementing deregulation across Canada. The board continues to ensure that in the development of simplified regulation, the unique territorial trucking interests are given consideration.

By year end the board will have issued an information package to all trucking companies on the new ease of entry standards and the policy and procedural guidelines by which these new standards are applied.

A complete rewrite of the Public Service Vehicles Act is now under way, and the board will be holding public forums at Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Hay River, Yellowknife, Norman Wells and Inuvik to ensure that the industry and the general public have the opportunity to give their input into the new Act. The new Act is expected to be presented to the Legislative Assembly at the February 1989 session.

The Courts

Courts

SUPREME COURT

An amendment to the *Judicature Act* in the spring opened a third position on the bench of the Northwest Territories Supreme Court. The Honourable Ramon Hnatyshyn, Minister of Justice for Canada, appointed J. Edward Richard Q.C., of Yellowknife to fill the position. Mr. Justice Richard had practised law in the NWT since he was called to the bar in 1974. He also has a record of active contribution to the community, including representation of the constituency of Yellowknife South in the Legislative Assembly.

This is the first appointment to the NWT Supreme Court directly from the NWT resident bar. Although the senior judge of the court, Mr. Justice de Weerdt, had practised law in the NWT for many years, he was a senior crown counsel with the Federal Department of Justice in Vancouver when he was appointed to the bench in 1981.

Although there are now three judges of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, there will still be only two active members during the next three years. The appointment of Mr. Justice T. David Marshall as the first Executive Director of the Canadian Judicial Centre was announced in early April. Mr. Justice Marshall's three year term with the Canadian Judicial Centre requires him to live in Ottawa, but he will remain a member of the NWT Supreme Court.

The Canadian Judicial Centre was established with the support of the Chief Justice of Canada as a permanent resource centre for all Canadian judges. The appointment of Mr. Justice Marshall to this position is a great credit to his personal skills and talents, and a positive reflection on the stature of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories.

Mr. James Posynick resigned as clerk of the Supreme Court and Sheriff, in August, to begin studies at the University of Windsor Law School.

COURT OF APPEAL

In September, the NWT Court of Appeal sat in Iqaluit for the first time. Chief Justice Laycraft presided, along with Justices Bracco and McClung. This was the first time the Court of Appeal had presided in an Eastern Arctic community.

Two Justices of the Alberta Court of Appeal were sworn in as members of the NWT Court of Appeal. Mr. Justice J.J. Stratton and Mr. Justice J.E.L. Cote took their oaths in Yellowknife, on January 19.

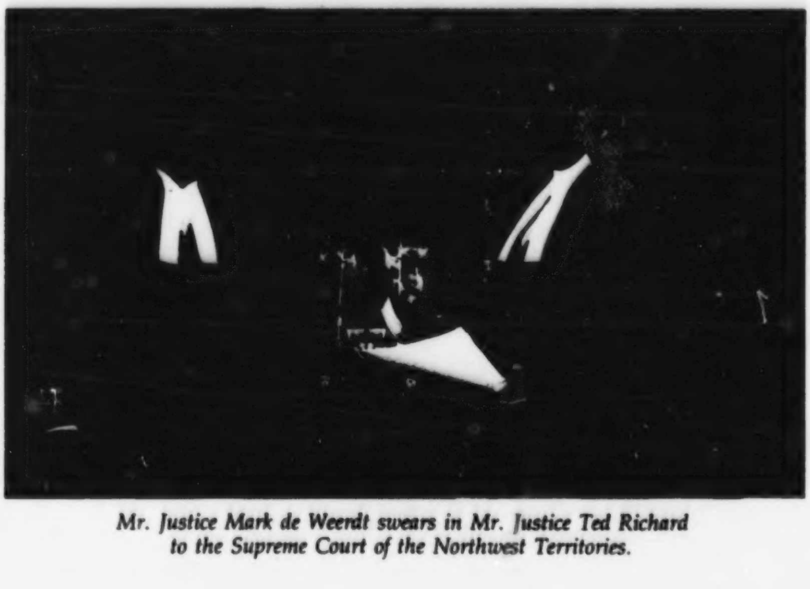
TERRITORIAL COURT

His Honour Judge Michel Bourassa of the Territorial Court, commenced a nine month sabbatical in September. Judge Bourassa is lecturing and studying at the Department of Criminology at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver.

A new administrator of the Territorial Court, Ms Diane Rogers, was hired, to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. Al Milton.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL

In the New Year's honours list, John Z. Vertes, Q.C. was appointed by the Governor General, on the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, as one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the laws of Canada. Mr. Vertes is the senior partner in the Yellowknife law firm of Vertes, Peterson and Schuler.



Mr. Justice Mark de Weerdt swears in Mr. Justice Ted Richard to the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories.

Johnny Arrowmaker fishing at Snare Lake. Traditional ways play an important role in the modern northern economy.

[illegible]

The Legislative Assembly

Legislative Assembly

SECOND SESSION, ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly's first session in 1988 was the longest session in its history. During this 39-day budget session, MLAs approved the government's $798.5 million budget, the transfer of responsibility for health care from the federal to territorial government and the purchase of the Northern Canada Power Commission.

In introducing the budget, the Minister of Finance, Michael Ballantyne, described it as a restraint budget. "This is achieved through an across-the-board control of new program initiatives and efforts by all departments to identify savings," he noted in his address.

"The government recognizes that the budget falls short of addressing all capital and program needs," Mr. Ballantyne added. "Meeting these needs is a daunting task which will require time and substantially increased funding from the federal government."

In his opening address, Commissioner Parker acknowledged that the budget reflected "some tough choices your government has had to make in a difficult fiscal environment."

"We must learn to live reasonably close to our means, avoid undue taxation and continue to support the private sector which will be the source of jobs in the future", the Commissioner said.

Several contentious items prolonged discussion of the budget. Proposals to reduce funding to non-native post-secondary students and to raise the student/teacher ratios in public schools were dropped from the Department of Education's budget.

There was considerable controversy over plans announced by Minister of Social Services Jeannie Marie-Jewell to move a $1.7 million young offender's facility from Yellowknife to her home riding of Fort Smith. Despite opposition from several members, the government motion to fund the move was approved.

Christa Lee and Susie Koaha with products from the Ikaluktutiak Co-op in Cambridge Bay.

During discussion of the health transfer, Minister of Personnel Gordon Wray was criticized by some members concerned about federal employees who had received delayed or incorrect job offers from the territorial government. Although the deadline for signing the offers had to be extended, most federal employees eventually agreed to the transfer.

After long negotiations, Minister of Energy Nellie Cournoyea announced the acquisition of the Northern Canada Power Commission by the territorial government at a cost of $53 million.

Although the government was forced, for the first time in its history, to introduce a bill to approve interim appropriations for the public service when consideration of the budget was not completed by April 1, the budget did eventually receive the assembly's approval.

Early in the session, members affirmed their opposition to the Meech Lake Accord by appointing two representatives to appear at hearings in Ontario and inform the people of Ontario and Canada "of the hasty and unconscionable decision taken at Meech Lake which removed the people of Yukon and Northwest Territories from participation as equals and partners in the Canadian Confederation."

Legislation

Among the 25 bills passed during this lengthy session were:

- Amendments to the Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act increasing members' indemnities and allowances, and providing an automatic indemnity for constituency work;
- the Labour Standards Act, reducing the standard hours of work to 40 and increasing the maximum hours of work to 60 weekly;
- the Liquor Act, providing for prohibition or restriction of liquor in certain communities; reducing the minimum alcohol content of an intoxicating preparation; and, prohibiting liquor stores from selling alcohol to people under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
- the Northwest Territories Public Service Association Act, changing the name of the association to the Union of Northern Workers;
- the Northwest Territories Energy Corporation Act which changes the corporation's name to the Northwest Territories Power Corporation; provides that the president is not the chairperson of the board of directors; provides that the corporation will be operated as a fully integrated power corporation; provides that employees of the corporation are public servants; and, provides for the capital structure of the corporation;
- the Fire Prevention Act, increasing the fire marshall's powers of investigating fires and structures that pose a threat to public safety and increasing the amounts of fines;
- amendments to the Judicature Act increasing the number of judges of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories from two to three; and,
- a provision in the Public Service Act providing for payments of union membership fees to a charitable organization if an employee objects to these deductions on religious grounds.

The Legislative Assembly also approved the terms of reference for its newly-established Special Committee on the Northern Economy. This committee will inquire into current problems and public concerns related to a viable northern economy and the development of an economic strategy and plan for the Northwest Territories. The special committee will present interim reports to the Legislative Assembly from time to time and prepare a final report for the fall session of 1989.

THIRD SESSION, ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY

The Third Session also set a record when the Legislative Assembly was prorogued November 8 after sitting for 20 days, the longest fall session to date.

[illegible]

[illegible] Committee [illegible]
[illegible] Economic [illegible]
[illegible] The Economic
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
and [illegible] High [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

The focus of debate during the early days of this session was an attempt by some members to delay appointment of a new Executive Council member until after the Yellowknife South by-election October 31.

A seat on the Executive Council became vacant following the resignation of Nick Sibbeston, MLA for Nahendeh, as Minister of Government Services and the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation. Mr. Sibbeston now sits as an ordinary member. Despite two motions requesting that appointment of the new minister be delayed, Inuvik MLA Tom Butters was unanimously appointed to fill the vacant Executive Council position on October 24.

During this session, representatives of the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, the Dene Nation, the Metis Association and the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation also appeared as witnesses before Committee of the Whole to protest their lack of involvement in the negotiations toward the Northern Energy Accord.

Following the appearance of these witnesses, members approved a motion endorsing the invitation of the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources to the aboriginal organizations to participate on the negotiations team. "This Legislative Assembly wishes to ensure that the special interests and constitutional rights of the aboriginal peoples are protected in such negotiations", the motion stated.

A further motion recommended that the negotiating team "pursue and protect the rights of Inuit residents in the Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait regions and enhance the interest and jurisdiction of the Government of the Northwest Territories in the lands and waters of Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait during the course of Northern Energy Accord negotiations with the federal government."

Also appearing before the committee were representatives of Canada Post who discussed the corporation's future plans for postal services in the Northwest Territories.

Motions

Other motions passed during this session included:

- a recommendation that a Public Service Commission be established by the Government of the Northwest Territories;
- a motion urging the Government of Canada to ratify the agreement made between the Premier of Alberta and the Chief of the Lubicon Cree;
- a request that the Executive Council investigate the feasibility of moving the headquarters of Arctic College back to Fort Smith; and
- a recommendation to the Executive Council that it consider making day care services, education capital facilities and housing capital construction priorities in the 1989/90 budget.

Legislation

Among the 24 bills which received assent were:

- amendments to the All-Terrain Vehicles Act requiring operators of ATVs on highways within municipalities to have liability insurance, a certificate of registration and a licence plate. The bill also states that operators must be at least 14 years of age, that there cannot be more than two riders and that each person on the vehicle must wear a helmet;
- amendments to the Condominium Act, allowing for condominiums with "bare land" units;
- the Disease Registries Act, requiring health care professionals to provide the Registrar of Disease Registries with information about people they examine, diagnose or treat in regard to a portable disease or undergo a reportable medical test. The Act also establishes registers containing information provided by health care professionals and provides that the information in the registers is confidential and may be used only by certain people for specified purposes;
- amendments to the Education Act giving the Minister of Education the power to cancel, suspend or reinstate certificates of qualification; allowing a teacher whose certificate of qualification is cancelled or suspended the right to appeal; and, providing for the training of teacher interns;
- amendments to the Evidence Act providing that witnesses in civil proceedings cannot be required to produce records of such proceedings;
- the International Sale of Goods Act, implementing the United Nations convention on contracts for the international sale of goods. The convention provides uniform rules to resolve disputes between buyers and sellers arising out of international sales contracts;
- amendments to the Legal Services Act, providing the agreements with the federal government may be signed by the minister and eliminating legal aid panels made up of only non-residents;
- amendments to the Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act changing the composition of the Management and Services Board from the Speaker, two ministers and two members to the Speaker, one minister and three members; and, providing that a minister takes an oath of allegiance and an oath of office before the Commissioner instead of a judge;
- the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgements (Canada-UK) Act providing for reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters between Canada and the United Kingdom;
- an amendment to the Residential Tenancies Act decreasing the penalty for late payment of rent;
- the Victims of Crime Act establishing a victims assistance committee to promote the needs and concerns of victims and to promote the provision of services to victims; and, to establish a victims assistance fund, funded from a surcharge imposed on person convicted of an offence, to be used to provide services to victims;
- amendments to the Territorial Court Act authorizing appointment of a person to the Judicial Council who is not a judge of the Supreme Court or the Territorial Court, a member of the Law Society of the Northwest Territories or a member of the public services of the Northwest Territories or Canada;
- the Engineering, Geological and Geophysical Professions Act, revising the act to change the composition of the council and manner of electing and appointing members and making other revisions to the bylaws of the association; and,
- the Neptune Resources Corporation Loan Guarantee Act to assist

in the development of the Colomac Mine near Snare Lake.

BY-ELECTION

With the resignation of Ted Richard, the member of Yellowknife South, following his appointment to the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, a by-election was held in the riding October 31. Four candidates contested the by-election.

Tony Whitford, previously executive assistant to Commissioner John Parker, was elected with 948 of the 1,763 ballots cast or 53.8% of the vote.

STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

The Special Committee on the Northern Economy was established this year by the Eleventh Legislative Assembly to develop a long-term strategy to guide economic development in the Northwest Territories. Before it presents its final report to the assembly at the fall session of 1989, the committee plans to travel to each territorial constituency to give residents an opportunity to voice their concerns on the economy.

The standing, or permanent, committees of the Legislative Assembly also travelled to several communities across the Northwest Territories during 1988.

The Standing Committee on Finance reviews the government's financial forecasts and estimates; makes recommendations to the assembly concerning the financial aspects of government programs and policies; provides direction on spending priorities; and, carries out studies in areas which may affect territorial finances. Members of the Finance Committee travelled to Hay River in August.

The Standing Committee on Public Accounts conducts annual reviews of the territorial accounts and the Auditor General of Canada's annual report to the Legislative Assembly and makes recommendations to the assembly on the conduct of financial administration in government. This year's public review was held in Yellowknife in March.

During a three-day visit to Rankin Inlet in June, the Standing Committee on Legislation held public reviews of draft legislation to be considered at the Third Session of the Legislative Assembly. This committee reviews all draft legislation, except financial bills, proposed by the Executive Council before it is brought to the assembly and makes recommendations on changes, additions or deletions to each bill. Often changes suggested by the committee are incorporated by the Executive Council before a bill is considered by the assembly.

The Standing Committee on Rules, Procedures and Privileges, a new committee formed by the Eleventh Assembly, examines and makes recommendations to the house regarding the powers, rules, procedures, practices and organizations of the Legislative Assembly. During the summer, the committee met in Pangnirtung on Baffin Island.

The Standing Committee on Agencies, Boards and Commissions is also a new committee of the Eleventh Assembly. During meetings in Lake Harbour and Iqaluit, the committee met with local residents and municipal politicians.

The Management and Services Board, chaired by the Hon. Red Pedersen, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, administers the assembly's support services and advises the house on matters such as members' indemnities and allowances.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, an organization of legislators from 110 parliaments and legislatures throughout the Commonwealth, promotes parliamentary democracy and co-operation among its members by providing a forum for discussion of matters of common interest and concern through conferences, meetings, seminars and exchange of delegates.

The Northwest Territories branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, chaired by the Speaker, had 25 members in 1988. Executive members of the branch were Speaker Red Pedersen, Government Leader Dennis Patterson, and MLAs Mr. Ernerk, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Nerysoo. Members attended the Canadian regional seminar in Prince Edward Island. Speaker Pedersen also participated in the Fifth Annual Canadian Presiding Officers' Conference in Fredericton, in January; the 34th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Canberra, Australia; and the Eighth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference of Members from Small Countries in Hobart, Tasmania.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Office of the Legislative Assembly consists of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Clerk, officers and staff of the Legislative Assembly. The Clerk is appointed by the Legislative Assembly and reports to the Speaker who holds ministerial responsibility for the office.

The Clerk and his staff provide professional advice on parliamentary procedures to the Speaker, the chairman of Committee of the Whole and individual MLAs. The office also provides services to members in the areas of research, public affairs, finance and administration. An Inuktitut-speaking staff member provides assistance to MLAs from the Eastern Arctic.

Early in 1988, Rhoda Perkison, an interpreter/communicator with the Government's Language Bureau for many years, was appointed Clerk Assistant of the Assembly. The Clerk Assistant provides administrative support and procedural advice to the Legislative Assembly, serves as clerk to several standing and special committees and is responsible for co-ordinating the operation of territorial elections.

During the summer, the Clerk of the Assembly hosted the 20th annual meeting of the Association of Clerks-at-the-Table. Clerks of legislatures across Canada and the United States met in Yellowknife for seminars, professional development programs and business sessions.

Office of the Commissioner

Commissioner

John H. Parker

The signing of the land claims agreement-in-principle by the Dene and Metis of the Northwest Territories and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney at Fort Rae on September 5 will be remembered as the most significant event of 1988.

The signing marked the culmination of more than a dozen years of discussions and negotiations involving many leaders of the native associations, nine federal ministers of Indian Affairs, territorial ministers and leaders, and dedicated staff. The direct participation in the final stages of negotiations by the Honourable Bill McKnight, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and by members of the Territorial Cabinet was important in drawing these negotiations to a final conclusion.

Much detailed work remains to be completed before a final agreement can be reached, but the parameters of the settlement have been well established and there is a clear desire to conclude this important matter.

During the Prime Minister's first official visit to the Northwest Territories, a second important document was signed in Yellowknife on September 6 with the Government Leader — an agreement-in-principle on a Northern Energy Accord. This will lead to a province-like role for the NWT in the oil and gas sector.

The Prime Minister and the Honourable Bill McKnight also visited Iqaluit on their northern trip.

In his address on February 10, opening the second session of the Eleventh Legislative Assembly, the Commissioner spoke of the government's actions in setting new directions for the 1990s. The central theme of the address was development of the economy while seeking further alleviation of social problems. Later in the session Deputy Commissioner Ann Meekitjuk Hanson gave assent to a number of bills. The most prominent of these were an act to provide interim spending authority and a bill establishing the Northwest Territories Energy Corporation. The second session dealt with a record budget, and was prorogued by the Commissioner on April 18.

Early in February, the Commissioner and staff moved to new offices in the Courthouse building. While providing much needed space for the Cabinet in the Laing Building, the relocation also represents a small but important constitutional step. This physical separation helps to define more clearly the distinct and differing functions of the Commissioner and Executive Council.

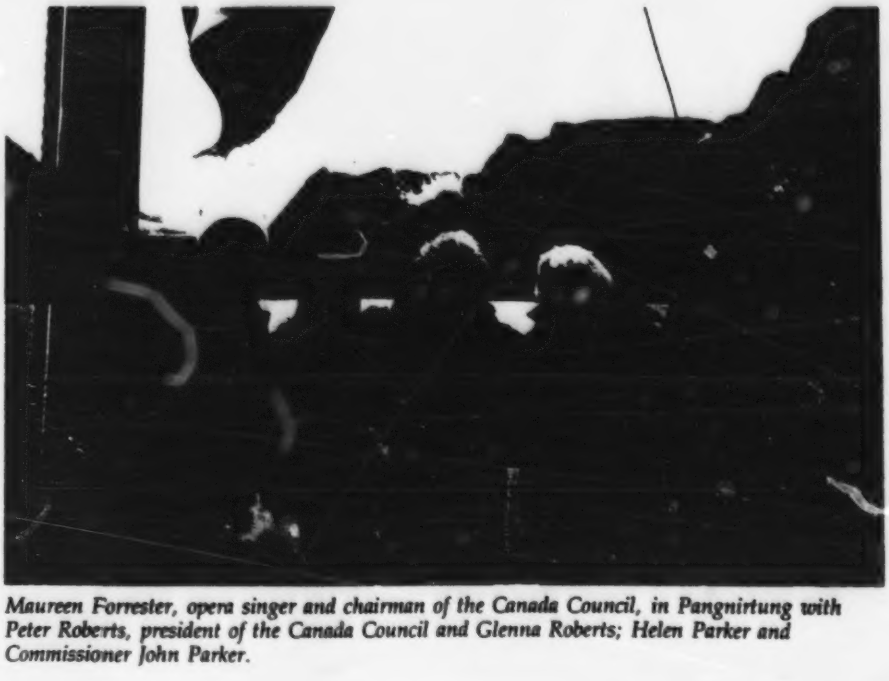
In his official capacity, the Commissioner, accompanied by Mrs. Parker, represented the Northwest Territories at the opening of the Olympic Games in Calgary on February 13.

Visits to communities for special events and official functions continued to be a priority for the Parkers. Ceremonies marking the opening of the new Fort Liard school took place late in February and a visit to Fort Resolution in March provided an opportunity to enjoy country and western entertainment sponsored by the community's alcohol and drug committee.

At mid-April, the Parkers attended the graduation exercises at Arctic College's Thebacha campus in Fort Smith, and in late May joined the people of Pine Point at the graduation of Grade 12 students there. This was a bitter-sweet occasion, as the town was about to be closed due to closure of the mine.

The Kitikmeot Board of Education held its founding meeting in Coppermine on May 4. The Honourable Nellie Cournoyea and the Commissioner joined education officials in congratulating chairman Dennis Lyall and his board members.

Warren Whitford works in Norman Wells as a roughneck for Shehta Drilling, a Dene/Metis owned corporation.



Maureen Forrester, opera singer and chairman of the Canada Council, in Pangnirtung with Peter Roberts, president of the Canada Council and Glenna Roberts; Helen Parker and Commissioner John Parker.

A visit to Inuvik late in June was followed by a trip over the Dempster highway through Arctic Red River and Fort McPherson to Dawson City, Yukon. This road travels through magnificent country which is attracting an ever-increasing number of tourists. On return, the Commissioner joined with RCMP Chief Superintendent Robert Head in a ceremony in Fort Norman honouring Corporal John Henderson, who received the Commander's commendation for action taken in the course of his duties.

The Commissioner and the Minister of Justice made a trip to the community of Snowdrift in July with the Deputy Premier and the Attorney General for Alberta.

In August, two significant events took place in Yellowknife. The first was the 50th anniversary of the Con gold mine, and the second the opening of the new Stanton Yellowknife Hospital, which was attended by Ruth Stanton, the wife of the pioneer doctor for whom the hospital is named, and their daughter Paula Stanford.

The Commissioner visited Baker Lake in mid-August and he and the Honourable Gordon Wray welcomed the members of Operation Raleigh on the completion of their expedition on the Kazan River.

The Parkers hosted a visit to the North by Maureen Forrester, chairman of the Canada Council, and Peter Roberts, director of the Council, and his wife Glenna. The trip took the group from Iqaluit through Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Igloolik, Gjoa Haven and Cambridge Bay to Yellowknife. Miss Forrester was able to meet northern artists and see areas where the council has provided support.

Commissioner's Awards for Public Service were presented at functions held in the home communities of the recipients. Donald M. Stewart received his award in Hay River in May at a dinner held in his honour. His long service as a community leader in Hay River and as its Mayor, and his contribution as a long-time member of the Legislative Assembly and its Speaker for seven years were noted.

The Right Reverend John R. Sperry was presented with the Commissioner's Award in Yellowknife in June in recognition of his distinguished service to the people of the North through the Anglican Church, his ecumenical spirit and his work with the Inuktitut language.

Venerable Archdeacon Turq McCollum's long and dedicated service to the communities was recognized through a Letter of Commendation, presented at a community-sponsored retirement dinner for the McCollums in Hay River.

Leonard Masuzumi of Fort Good Hope is to receive the Commissioner's Award for bravery, at the highest level, for rescuing three persons from a burning building, with no thought for his personal safety.

It is a pleasure to note the national recognition extended to Rosemarie Kuptana and Hugh Ungungai who became members of the Order of Canada at an investiture at Government House, Ottawa, on November 8. Rosemarie was the first woman president of the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation and has made a significant contribution toward the enhancement of Inuit cultural and traditional values. She was born and raised in Sachs Harbour. Hugh is a lifetime resident of Baker Lake who has done much through his own example and leadership to help his people participate in business and community activities.

In late summer, the Minister of Northern Affairs announced that Father Guy Marie-Rousseliere of Pond Inlet is to receive the Northern Service Award for 1988 in recognition of his many years of dedicated archaeological investigations in the eastern Arctic, and particularly in the Pelly Bay, Igloolik and Pond Inlet areas. His work has added substantially to the knowledge of the Dorset culture.

The Commissioner opened the third session of the Eleventh Assembly on October 12 with an address which highlighted the government's attention to its social programs in concert with economic and constitutional development.

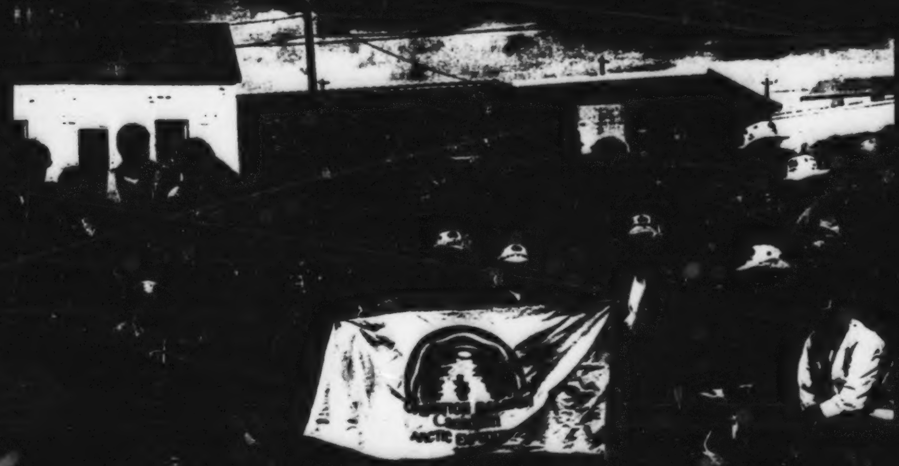
He announced that Commissioner's Awards for Public Service were to be presented to W.R. "Red" McBryan of Hay River, and Thomas Tapatai of Baker Lake. Mr. McBryan distinguished himself as a leading citizen of Hay River through his lengthy and dedicated service in the municipal, emergency measures and educational fields. Thomas Tapatai spent his lifetime in service to the people of the Keewatin as an active and dedicated churchman offering guidance and support to people throughout the region.

Twenty-four pieces of legislation covering a broad range of subjects were passed before the session prorogued on November 8.

Deputy Commissioner Ann Hanson attended part of each of the two legislative sessions and participated in several significant events in the Eastern Arctic. Among these were the official opening of the Kekerten Historic Park near Pangnirtung and the Angmarlik Visitor's Centre in Pangnirtung in July, and the opening of the recently expanded Attagutaluk School in Igloolik in October. Mrs. Hanson played a prominent role in the opening of Arctic College's new building in Iqaluit, and she hosted receptions for elders and community leaders in her community.

In July, at Halifax, the Deputy Commissioner received an award for Life Achievement in Journalism from the National Aboriginal Communications Society for her important work in expanding and enhancing the use of Inuktitut in all aspects of the cultural life of the Inuit people. Mrs. Hanson chairs a committee concerned with the future ownership and location of Indian and Northern Affairs' collection of Inuit art and sculpture. This important collection, assembled over many years, is being released by the department, and Inuit groups are seeking a level of control or ownership.

Deputy Commissioner Hanson travelled to an international showing in Philadelphia of "Louisa", a social drama video on spousal assault which she had directed, and to Ottawa where she attended a reception at the Soviet Embassy honouring members of the Canadian-Soviet Polar Bridge Expedition.



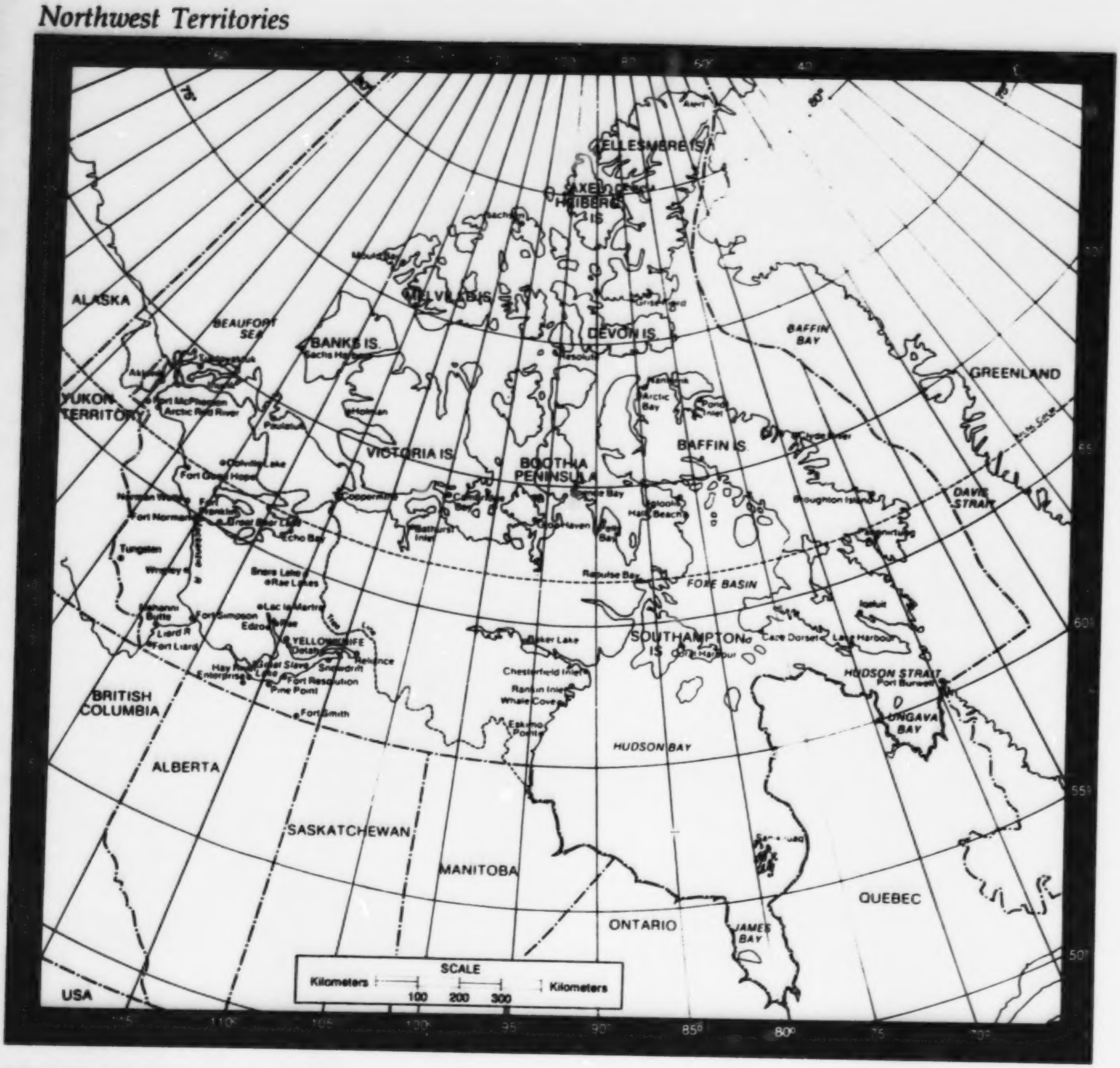
[illegible]

2. Deputy [illegible] Ann Hanson [illegible] Anglican [illegible] in Pangnirtung [illegible]

3. Thirty-four young people from around the world travelled down the Kazan River as part of Operation Raleigh, a four-year international expedition. The group [illegible] of the first systematic [illegible] archaeological sites along the river.

4. Energy, Mines and Resources Minister Nellie Cournoyea, Commissioner John Parker and Deputy Minister of Economic Development and Tourism Donald Noseworthy examine [illegible] samples near Baker Lake [illegible] official of Urangesellschaft Canada Ltd.

Northwest Territories


ELLESMERE IS.
Alert
AXEL
HEIBERG
IS
Sachs
MELVILLE IS.
Grise Fiord
DEVON IS.
Resolute
BAFFIN
BAY
GREENLAND
ALASKA
BEAUFORT
SEA
BANKS IS.
Sachs Harbour
Tuktoyaktuk
Aklavik
YUKON
TERRITORY
Fort McPherson
Arctic Red River
Paulatuk
Holman
VICTORIA IS.
BOOTHIA
PENINSULA
Nanisivik
Arctic
Bay
Pond
Inlet
BAFFIN IS.
Clyde River
Colville Lake
Fort Good Hope
Norman Wells
Fort Norman
Fort
Franklin
Great Bear Lake
Echo Bay
Coppermine
Cambridge
Bay
Bathurst
Inlet
Spence Bay
Gjoa Haven
Pelly
Bay
Igloolik
Hall Beach
Broughton Island
DAVIS
STRAIT
Pangnirtung
Tungsten
Wrigley
Snare Lake
Rae Lakes
Repulse Bay
FOXE BASIN
Nahanni
Butte
Fort Simpson
Lac la Martre
Edzo
Rae
Liard R
Fort Liard
YELLOWKNIFE
Detah
Hay River
Enterprise
Great Slave
Lake
Snowdrift
Reliance
Fort Resolution
Pine Point
Fort Smith
Baker Lake
Chesterfield Inlet
Rankin Inlet
Whale Cove
Eskimo
Point
SOUTHAMPTON
IS
Coral Harbour
Cape Dorset
Lake Harbour
Iqaluit
HUDSON STRAIT
Port Burwell
UNGAVA
BAY
HUDSON BAY
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
JAMES
BAY
QUEBEC
USA
SCALE
Kilometers
100
200
300
Kilometers
75°
80°
70
65
60°
55°
50°
115
110°
105
100°
95
90°
85°
80°
75
70°